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HISTORY

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The Week-end Review

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Two Faces of Power
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★

Freedom and Equality
a critique of
Tory social policy
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Was Mozart Poisoned?
ALEXANDER WERTH

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Every Man His Own Eichmann

THE trial of Adolf Eichmann will not have served its purpose if it is seen as an affair which exclusively concerns Germans and Jews. Part of humanity – a dark part – is also on trial. We must not dismiss Eichmann as merely an individual monster, whose crimes were an act of abdication from the human race. Whatever personal responsibility he possessed for the 'final solution', he was also a product of the growing paramountcy of ideological beliefs, and of the ruthlessness which they engender.

His situation, indeed, is far from unique. True, he was the first man in history to be given the opportunity of exterminating six million people; and much of his time was spent in devising the unprecedented means to accomplish it. But Eichmann is no longer a solitary figure. The commander of a single British V-bomber, for instance, now carries in his aircraft weapons which can achieve comparable destruction of life. At any moment he may receive orders to use them. Moreover, the policy, of which such orders are a part, is the deliberate creation of civilised governments, repeatedly endorsed by whole nations through democratic elections. The majority of good citizens believe that our civilisation can only be made secure if we show a determination, in the last resort, to destroy life on an even greater scale than Eichmann.

Where exactly, then, do we all differ from Eichmann? He can plead that he sincerely believed that the elimination of Jewry from Europe was a desirable, indeed essential, objective; that in the pursuit of it other means were tried and failed; and that the 'final solution' was only adopted as a last resort. A government which ordered an all-out nuclear attack as the only means, again in the last resort, of defending its beliefs would, no doubt, employ similarly specious reasoning. We can, of course, reply that Eichmann's beliefs were wrong and ours right: in other words, we hold different opinions. But are we not as determined as Eichmann to impose them if necessary, and to employ any means in our power, whether good or evil, to do so?

It is at this point that our own case begins to collapse. For history shows that few, if any, beliefs justify the means used to sustain them. We may be convinced (as doubtless many Communists are too) that our particular system is worth fighting for. But can any conviction justify slaughter of the innocents on the scale of an H-bomb war?

The essential difference between us and Eichmann is simply that he put his beliefs to the test, while we merely threaten to do so. The distinction in law may be a real one; but in morals it is much less clear. If the deterrent means anything, it implies that, in certain circumstances, we intend to slaughter hundreds of millions of people. The phrase 'in certain circumstances' cannot supply us with a moral alibi; for if this intention is genuine in any circumstances, then it is evil. We cannot even plead that the intention will be carried out only as a legitimate act of self-defence. For British H-bombs are in no sense defensive weapons but are specifically designed as instruments of posthumous vengeance. This is the meaning of the 'second strike' weapons we are still feverishly building.

We do not, of course, identify ourselves as mass-killers because we cannot imagine ourselves doing the killing; and this brings us to the crux of the problem: the great crimes of history are often the consequences of a failure of imagination. The politician, the general, the bomber pilot – still less the normal patriotic citizen – fails to grasp the physical enormity of what he, or his agents, are doing. Our reluctance to use imagination is often half-deliberate. Sir Douglas Haig refused to visit his front-line because he feared the suffering he would witness might deflect him from his purpose. Today, when destruction can be unleashed across oceans, the imaginative gap is correspondingly wider. There are many objections to the Eichmann trial; but if it recreates – even temporarily – the realities of mass-slaughter, it will have given mankind a timely, and perhaps a final, warning.

Comments on the Week's News

The Great Powers

The Earthbound West

Russia's success in placing a man in orbit and, still more, in bringing him safely back to earth, is a grim reminder that, in the whole field of space technology, she is still far ahead of the West. The Russian-manned space-probe, both in magnitude and in complexity, is considerably more advanced than anything the Americans are now planning: indeed, the rocket which launched Major Gagarin into Space is believed to have been five times the size of any rocket used to launch US satellites. The only comparable US rocket, the multi-stage Saturn, is still at an early experimental stage. Most impressive of all, perhaps, is the manner in which the Russians publicised the venture before its success was assured – an indication of their growing confidence that their lunar programme, which aims at landing a man on the Moon in 1967, is going according to plan. Ostensibly, of course, this programme is exclusively 'peaceful' – and there is no reason to doubt that the Russians are genuinely enthusiastic about the purely scientific aims of cosmic control. But clearly this week's success provides them with a momentous break-through into a new area of military technology. As President Kennedy has said: 'He who controls Space dominates the world.' No one yet knows how decisive manned space-weapons will prove; but equally, when Orville Wright first flew, no strategist foresaw the emergence of air-power.

Wednesday's event relegated the Kennedy-Macmillan talks sharply to the background. Yet there is no doubt that they achieved some useful progress in rationalising the political and military planning of the western alliance. The British team found that many of their policy arguments had been accepted in advance. Except on the recognition of China, Britain and the US now see virtually eye-to-eye on all the major Cold War problems. In particular, as Mr Macmillan has now revealed, President Kennedy has scrapped General Norstad's plan – put forward officially at the Nato Council meeting last December – to equip western Europe with land-based Polaris missiles under the control of SHAPE. This was always an unsound scheme. The range of the missiles would have finally destroyed the concept of SHAPE as a 'shield' force and so constituted an unnecessary provocation to Russia; moreover, the problem of their political control was insuperable – meaning that, in practice, the decision to use them would have rested with the professional soldiers at SHAPE. It was no doubt for this reason that Kennedy – who is determined, as he again made plain this week, to assert the absolute supremacy of civilian control – decided to drop the plan.

Nevertheless, Norstad's proposal, though ill-conceived, was a genuine attempt to meet the growing desire of America's European partners to possess their own strategic deterrent – to obtain, as it were, 'nuclear insurance' in a situation where the US does not consider its vital interests involved. Unless this desire is met, there seems little doubt that France, and ultimately Germany, will follow Britain's example and construct independent nuclear forces. Hence in Washington the central topic was Mr Macmillan's suggestion, hinted at in his speech at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for a pooling of the western nuclear forces. This would have the double advantage of sharing the cost and broadening the control; but it would, of course, involve a major sacrifice of US sovereignty in a field in which Congressional opinion is most sensitive. Obviously the plan is only at a tentative stage, and its progress will depend very much on the relations Mr Kennedy manages to develop with General de Gaulle. Mr Macmillan was able to tell him in Washington that Britain has a new offer to make to the Common Market, but that its acceptance is unlikely unless France lowers its terms. Hence the success of Mr Kennedy's mission to Paris will determine in large degree whether the Washington talks open a new era in western planning. Russia's manned space-probe gives a new note of urgency to these attempts to unify the efforts of the West.

Cuba

Dilemma in Washington

Is the United States prepared to act as a launching-platform for an invasion of Cuba? Every day, the news from the Caribbean makes the question seem more urgent. Last week the State Department published a manifesto on the Castro regime, checked with Mr Kennedy before publication, which made it plain that the US government would not hesitate to recognise any anti-Castro movement which succeeds in setting itself up on the island. Washington, in fact, is only too anxious to overthrow Castro by force, provided the agency is Cuban.

But it is at this point that the dilemma arises. How can the anti-Castro forces set themselves up in Cuba in sufficient strength to justify calling themselves a government and so become eligible for US backing? The answer, of course, is that they cannot unless they get preliminary aid and training facilities from the US to enable them to carry out an invasion in strength. As things stand, however, to plan such an invasion from US territory is illegal – indeed, this week the US authorities decided to prosecute a Batista ex-Senator, the notorious El Tigre, for launching an (unsuccessful) invasion from Miami last year. For the President not merely to countenance invasion preparations, but actively to assist them, would be both illegal in US law and a flagrant breach of the UN charter. It would also be, in terms of the overall politics of Latin-America, a disastrous error of judgment – as the State Department is now warning the White House.

Unfortunately, the President is getting contrary advice from the Central Intelligence Agency. American agents believe that as many as 200 Cuban pilots are now being trained in Czechoslovakia and that when their training is complete, MIG-17s will be shipped to Havana. This, American Intelligence believes, will be the point of no return for a 'domestic invasion'. Once Castro has his jets, they reason, he will be invulnerable to anything short of direct US intervention. Hence the CIA is urging the President to throw caution to the winds. Already federal authorities are turning a blind eye to invasion training which is going on in Florida, Louisiana and Guatemala, and CIA funds are being used to finance anti-Castro groups. According to the conservative *Saturday Evening Post*, such aid is going mainly to the so-called Varona group, described as 'honest, Catholic, Conservative and sternly anti-Communist', which has agreed to a programme for restoring Cuban banks, utilities and land to private ownership. The more leftist Manuel Ray group, according to the *Post*, has received only 'miniscule' help because it maintains that the utility companies should remain nationalised.

But CIA funds alone will not enable the refugees to overthrow the regime. Substantial US assistance in weapons and facilities is also required. It seems possible that Mr Kennedy may be moving in this direction: last week he authorised the creation of a special guerilla training centre in Panama, and on Tuesday he hinted at stronger measures in a television interview. But he is clearly not moving fast enough to satisfy the diehards and, according to the *New York Times*, a serious internal battle is developing in Washington. Next week, we begin publication of an important series of articles by Kingsley Martin, who has just returned from Cuba, in which he analyses the real nature of the Castro regime and probable response of the US government.

South Africa

Another Blow for Verwoerd

Our Commonwealth Correspondent writes: The British anti-*apartheid* vote at the UN has destroyed some of Dr Verwoerd's bluster. The South African Prime Minister is in a curious position. He might have rigidly pursued the traditional Nationalist aim of breaking all British connection by establishing a republic outside the British-influenced Commonwealth. Then he would have become an historic Voortrekker hero. But he did not quite have the nerve. So he boasted that he could secure the republic and retain membership of the Commonwealth. He failed; and although many Afrikaner traditionalists were pleased, his own propaganda had cheated him of the full prestige value. Then he bragged that he would keep even closer ties with Britain, and hardly were the words out than Britain publically affronted him. Again he has the worst of both worlds – no love from Britain and no plaudits

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for having defied her over the republic.

Dr Verwoerd's position would be serious if it were not for one fact. The opposition is spineless. The leader of the United Party, Sir de Villiers Graaf, has this week claimed in parliament that the basic principles of *apartheid* are morally sound. The Progressive Party has been soundly defeated in its first by-election, and its financial supporters already have cold feet. The Liberal Party is brave but impotent electorally. So Dr Verwoerd can afford to bear the brickbats of a handful of intellectuals, priests and progressive journalists. Yet the shocks have been felt, his prestige is damaged, and eventually it is the blows from outside which will destroy the foundations of *apartheid*.

Public Ownership

Solvency and Service

Our Economic Correspondent writes: The new financial provisions for the nationalised industries reflect two distinct and not necessarily consistent motives. The first is to remove the distortions in the economy which have been caused by the low-price policies of the publicly-owned undertakings. Because the price of coal, electricity, gas and railway transport has been held down over the years, the private sector has enjoyed a concealed but valuable subsidy from public enterprises whose charges have been below the true economic cost. And the nationalised industries themselves have had to assume a heavy load of fixed interest borrowing.

It is therefore a sensible move to permit these industries to adopt a more flexible price policy, which can be geared both to their immediate profit-and-loss accounts and to their long-term investment plans. But, as the new White Paper concedes, it is not possible to carry this policy to a rigorous conclusion, for all these industries have to recognise a degree of public interest. They may be monopolies, or at least have near-monopoly powers over part of their markets, and it is clearly undesirable that they should use this advantage to extract the last penny the traffic will bear. They may also be expected to provide uneconomic services – branch lines on the railways, electricity or phone connections in rural areas – whose cost must be carried by the undertaking as a whole. Within these conditions, difficult though it may be to apply them, the attempt to bring the public sector prices into line has strong arguments to commend it.

It should, however, involve consequential changes in public policy. If the price of essential services is to rise, and that seems unavoidable, something must be done to prevent the burden falling too heavily on those who can least afford it. There are the obvious cases of pensioners, who can barely afford their present bills for fuel, and of low-paid workers who must use trains and buses; but there is also the increase in living costs for wage-earners as a whole.

At this point the second of the government's motives becomes relevant. Its policy is to shift the cost of public services as far as possible on to those who use them – even if this means regressive financial measures, and a reduction in both the scale and quality of the services concerned. A start was made in public housing, and the process has been gradually extended, as Mr Peter Townsend shows on a later page, to the welfare sector as a whole. In the name of 'solvency', the subsidies from the Exchequer are cut or eliminated, while the consumer pays more irrespective of his means; solvency, in other words, is to be sought by giving the consumer less and making him pay more for it.

Tunis

After de Gaulle's Speech

A Special Correspondent in Tunis writes: After listening to General de Gaulle's press conference on Tuesday, I immediately sought out the reactions of the Algerian nationalist leaders. I had expected them to be disappointed, for de Gaulle had answered none of the obvious questions – notably whether France would insist on holding peace talks with other Algerian groups as well as the FLN. His remarks, in fact, made things no clearer on the *details* of the peace-talks. But they do seem to have embodied an important change of principle. The most frequent comment I heard among the Algerians was: 'For the first time we know who we are dealing with . . . we know where we stand'. Hearing these remarks, I became convinced that, despite the difficulties which have so far delayed the Evian talks, things are now likely to move far and fast.

The reason for optimism is that de Gaulle has, for the first time, publicly committed himself to awarding complete sovereignty to Algeria. The manner in which he did it was harsh and unsympathetic, but the magic word was spoken. This is not news to his intimates, or indeed to many visiting statesmen and ambassadors to whom he has opened his mind in recent months. His theme has been that, as France was the leader in colonialisation in the 19th century, so it must lead in decolonialisation in the 20th. Those to whom he has spoken have believed him, and their reports have filtered through to the FLN leaders. But it is at this point that confidence has broken down. From bitter experience, the FLN have come to regard French leaders as devious and insincere. If de Gaulle, they argue, is really prepared to give us sovereignty, why doesn't he say so publicly – and why doesn't he tell the French people what he intends? It is because of this basic mistrust that they have been so insistent – needlessly so in the minds of many sympathetic observers – on the details of the prospective talks. Now, however, de Gaulle has – in, it must be said, a characteristically curmudgeonly fashion – come out into the open. The cards are on the table. It looks, therefore, as if the barrier of mistrust, the real obstacle to peace, is beginning to collapse.

Students

Strains and Stresses

NORMAN MACKENZIE *writes:* As student numbers increase so questions of student mental and physical health become more pressing. No one suggests that, on the whole, young men and women at college are less healthy than their peers in the outside world. They may, indeed, have rather better medical care, for student health schemes are often offered in addition to the normal facilities provided by the Health Service. As Dr Nicolas Malleson pointed out at last weekend's conference on student mental health, organised by the World University Service, students seem to be psychologically more stable than the average for their age-group. But the cost to the community when a student breaks down or works with reduced efficiency may be considerable. He has occupied a scarce university place, and the time and money invested in his education may be wasted.

This is not merely a matter of the gross failure rate. Some students manage to complete a course even though they are suffering from some kind of strain, but with reduced performance. The problem is to identify the more common causes of stress and then to eliminate them, or at least minimise their impact. Some of these arise from home condi-

'Decent of them not to hand him over to us *for trial.'*

tions, and Dr J. C. Read – the psychiatric adviser to the London School of Economics – told the conference that half the students who consulted him lived at home. But unsatisfactory lodgings, where evening work is difficult and distance makes it hard for students to participate in extra-curricula activities, are equally likely to cause trouble. The evidence here seems to support other reasons for rapidly increasing the amount of residential accommodation on or near the university site.

An equally important factor is the changing nature of the student population, as expansion brings in hundreds of students every year from families with no previous experience of higher education. With little tutorial help, a heavy work load and the pressure of examinations, they often do not know how to organise either their study or their leisure and drive themselves too hard. Concern about student health thus fits into a larger problem – the fact that far too little is known either about the background or the personal problems of students. If the universities and technical colleges are to cope with expansion, they need far more operational research of this kind. The point is not that students need coddling, but that too many are not helped to get the best out of themselves or the institutions they attend.

Communism

Revised Version

A Correspondent writes: The omissions and rationalisations in official Soviet histories are often more revealing about the present than the past. *The Short History of the CPSU (B)*, which was the training manual on which the second generation of Communists all over the world was reared, served as Stalin's authorised version of his own rise to power. Subsequently ridiculed by Krushchev for its 'false modesty' – he has ironically described how Stalin instructed its authors to tailor their references to him – its false history of events up to 1938 had to be rectified to fit the current line of his successor. Since it was a prime example of the 'cult of personality', after 1956 it was essential to replace it by a revised version.

This has now been done, and the English edition of the *History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union* has appeared this week (Lawrence and Wishart, 10s 6d). It accepts much of the Stalin version of Soviet history – the account of the factional feuds within the Bolshevik Party and against the Mensheviks, the distortion or suppression of unpalatable facts about those who later fell into disgrace – but makes a few significant alterations. Trotsky fares no better, receiving only three references to his role in the revolution and all of them critical, but Stalin fares much worse. The liquidation of the kulaks and the subsequent famine in 1930 is admitted as a serious mistake: forced collectivisation was an 'anti-Leninist' policy. And the beginning of Stalin's 'errors and excesses' is now back-dated to the middle of the Thirties.

From 1939 onwards the treatment of Stalin is a more measured version of Krushchev's 'secret speech' at the 20th Congress: the speech itself is not mentioned directly, but the *History* states that the 'question of overcoming the personality cult . . . occupied an important place' in the Congress proceedings. And many of the specific points Krushchev then made have been carried over into this volume. It describes Stalin's theory of the intensification of the class struggle, 'which served as a justification for mass repressions' in which 'many honest Communists and non-party people' perished. It admits that Stalin had 'reliable information' (though Churchill's message is not mentioned) of the impending Nazi attack in 1941 but ignored it, refusing to deploy the Soviet troops on the frontier in case Hitler used this as a pretext for an attack. It also concedes that the Red Army suffered initial defeats 'because it was short of well-trained and experienced officers, a considerable number of them having been unjustifiably relieved of their commands in 1937 and 1938'.

Unlike some Soviet statements during the last year of the Eisenhower regime, which made the 'machinations' of the US 'imperialists' one of the causes of war in 1939, this version falls back on the conventional Soviet analysis of the Franco-British attempt to turn Hitler eastwards. But it significantly adds that this 'imperialist war' was already assuming the character of 'a war of liberation' after 1940 and before the USSR's entry made this 'still more manifest'.

More recent events are described in familiar terms – the 'counter-revolution' in Hungary, the theoretical errors of the Yugoslavs, the importance of the struggle for colonial liberation, the successes of Soviet technology and, in foreign affairs, the 'real possibility' of averting wars now that the 'camp of peace' has become so strong. But there are two points of interest. The first is the relatively slight, though formally enthusiastic, reference made to the 'triumphs' of the Chinese Communists. The other is the uncompromising attack on the 'anti-party' group of Molotov, Kaganovich and Malenkov, who are now flatly accused of opposing the line of 'domestic and foreign policy' laid down at the 20th Congress. In terms which raise the prospect of yet another and still more revealing history to follow this volume in the future, it is said: 'They held key positions in the party and bore their share of responsibility for the errors engendered by the personality cult'.

Westminster

Flog, Flog and Flog Again

J. P. W. MALLALIEU *writes:* Tories, they say, never revolt. They did not revolt on Suez either about going in or about coming out. They did not revolt about Mr Iain Macleod's plans for Rhodesia, though they muttered a bit; and, though the grumbling over taxation has been continuous, there's been no revolt over that. But on flogging et al. they did revolt, 69 of them. Why?

The revolt, I suspect, had little to do with the arguments presented in this week's debate. The few arguments there had been hashed and rehashed many times before – so much so that the often repeated phrases stuck in the throat of Sir Thomas Moore, who opened, and his deep, melodious voice degenerated into a dry cackle. Even Mr Gerald Nabarro, who came fresh to the debate and had clearly done much home work, in the end abandoned reason. He had intended to rest his case on figures, prepared with scrupulous fairness to allow for increases in population, showing the increase over a ten-year period in crimes of violence against the person. But it seemed to some members that these figures would be relevant in an argument in favour of birching or caning only if Nabarro could show that birching or caning had been abandoned at the beginning or during the course of his period. That might have seemed to be cause and effect. In fact, however, as Mr Sydney Silverman told him, the crimes of which he was complaining had not been punishable by birching or caning within living memory. Nabarro was obviously bothered by this intervention but somehow could not get its point. In the end he left us with the thought that the reason why a Tory like himself, who, as he claimed, is no indiscriminate flogger, who, indeed, has no drop of viciousness in him, had now decided to vote in favour of birching and caning was that he was under pressure from his constituents.

This may be at least half the truth behind the whole revolt. Members of parliament do not always feel that they must do what their constituents want. Sometimes they will give an unpopular lead, believing that they are right and their constituents wrong. Indeed, this is just what Mr R. A. Butler is doing at present on the flogging issue. But the desire to use the cane, the birch and the cat, if possible, against young thugs as an act of vengeance is a deeply-felt instinct among many people who are not Tories; and among those Tories who are most influential in the constituency parties it is now an obsession. I expect next week's annual conference of Conservative women to reach a new peak of hysteria on this subject.

Here is a factor with which every Tory MP has to reckon. He does not need to bother overmuch with the discipline of the Whips. This is not often applied. But he does have to bother with the social ostracism which his neighbours and his leading supporters will inflict on him if he gets too far across the flood stream of Tory instinct. Occasional instances of trade unionists sending a fellow worker to Coventry always hit headlines; but the isolated worker suffers nothing like the misery of a Tory MP who sees the chairman of his party deliberately cross the street to avoid meeting him. Things are moving this way for Tory MP's who hold out on the flogging issue.

The government tried all the pressures it knew on Tuesday, even to the doubtful expedient of putting up Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller to plead for unity. But neither Whips, nor Butler, nor Attorney Generals can prevail against the chill fear of isolation, of the averted gaze, of the talk so suddenly stilled.

Does Butler not feel this too? His performance is the most remarkable of his career. On other issues in the past he has carefully noted the direction of the tide and swum with it, regardless of where it was taking him or the country; but here, at last, he is making a stand and must surely thereby be abandoning forever his chance of being Prime Minister. Maybe he is resigned to that and is ambitious now to have one other good mark besides his Education Act to show off in history after all his traceless years in parliament.

NEXT WEEK

Cuba and the US

KINGSLEY MARTIN

The first of a series of articles following his recent visit to the Americas

The Budget Analysed

Freedom and Equality

PETER TOWNSEND

Mr Townsend, now on the staff of the London School of Economics, and previously of the Institute of Community Studies, is well known for his research on the problems of poverty and old age.

In the social history of most nations there are periods when factional enrichment and self-interest outweigh collective endeavour. Private extravagance and public parsimony tend to become the ruling principles and begin to threaten the common good. It would be hard to deny, at least by comparison with the years 1906-11 and 1942-48, that Britain has been living through just such a period. The recent history of social policy partly illustrates this.

For the best part of a decade after the election of 1951 the Tory government was very defensive in its attitude to the social services inherited from the post-war Labour government. There was little evidence of electoral support for a policy of dismantling them. Health, education and welfare services had been completely recast, and it would have seemed irresponsible to insist on major administrative reforms before they had been given the chance to settle down – especially when they were so popular. Moreover, some of the building, recruitment and social security programmes which were under way had acquired a momentum that was difficult, at least for a few years, to deflect. This explains why for so long few changes appeared to be made in the general balance and structure of these services.

In the first years of power the Tories found it necessary to claim that the Welfare State was partly of their own making. They wanted to feel their way gently through an uncertain political situation. From time to time they imposed restrictions on costs and withdrew, or reduced, particular subsidies, invoking, it must be admitted, a few unfortunate precedents set by the Labour government between 1949 and 1951. This had consequences which have been insufficiently appreciated. In a period of rising national income and rapid social change even a 'holding' operation can in practice lead to some withering away of public services, simply because the private sector can develop at a much faster rate.

They also made subtle adjustments in the methods by which social security and other services were financed, with the long term effect of reducing the redistribution of income from rich to poor. They therefore found financial control to be a strong and most acceptable weapon. Without appearing to meet the Labour Party in a head-on collision over the principles of welfare they could put into reverse the equalitarian trends of the war and immediate post-war years.

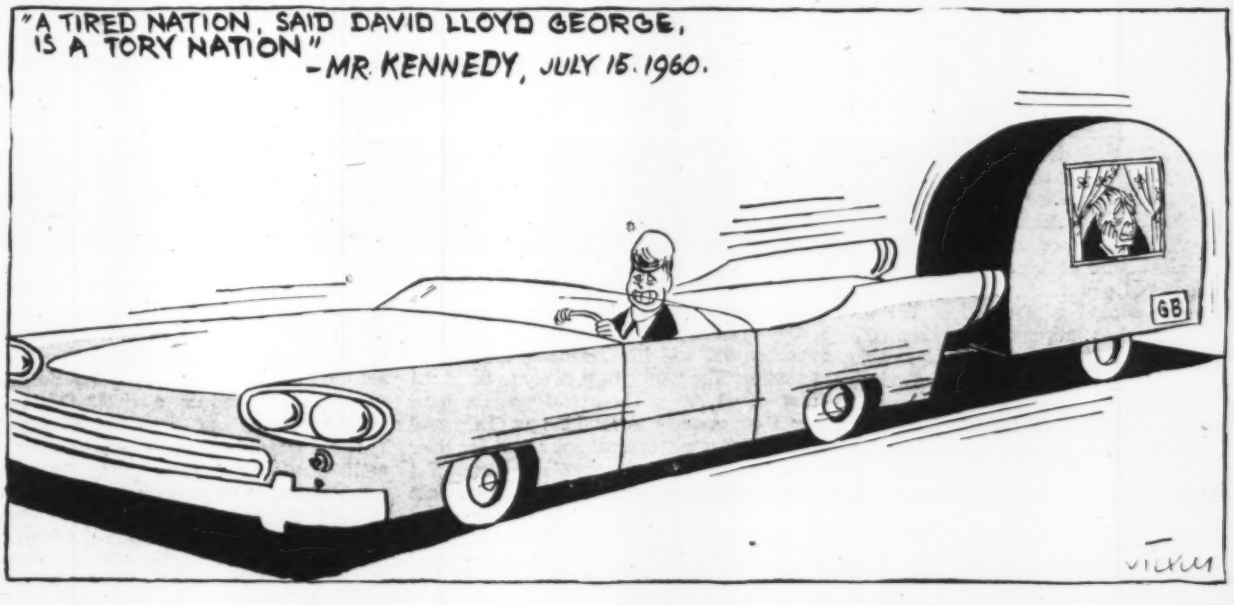
This is however only a small part of a complex story and a part which makes the events of 1961 little different from those of the previous ten years. The middle generation of Tory leaders who had been guided into power by Mr Butler had tried to come to terms with the modern world and therefore with the Welfare State. In 1951 they accepted the public social services partly because they saw it was politically expedient to do so but also because they wanted conservative policies to be more positive in some respects than they had been in the past. They began to realise that there might be some connection between the quality of public education and industrial productivity. They also felt that gentlemen should object to intolerable slum conditions, whether in houses or in hospitals. They talked of 'decent' or 'civilised' standards.

While they certainly did not believe in egalitarianism some of them felt the state had to provide limited services for all citizens in medical care, education and some fields of welfare. Keynes and Beveridge had persuaded them that there might be some virtue in the concept of a national minimum. They tended to draw the minimum at a low level, for they wanted individuals to have room for manoeuvre to add to state provision by their own efforts. There had to be no disincentive to individual enterprise, no strict limits imposed on the freedom of employers, the big corporations and the insurance interests. So although they never succeeded in producing a coherent statement of this 'new' conservatism they appeared to be reconciled to the view that the state should provide some minimum services for *all* citizens.

Today this short-lived and admittedly uncertain attachment to a philosophy of limited universal services seems to be threatened. A different and much older philosophy is again on the march. With the 1959 election over and the Labour Party in disarray many Tories no longer feel so inhibited from speaking their minds about social objectives. It is true that for a number of years writers like de Jouvenel, Hayek, and Colin Clark have urged the abandonment of the principles generally accepted after the war, but their influence was for a long time inconsequential. Lately however Liberals such as Walter Hagenbuch and Professor Alan Peacock, and right-wing authors of pamphlets and books issued by the Conservative Political Centre, the Bow Group and the Institute of Economic Affairs, a quasi-research body, have taken up their pleas. As Mr Geoffrey Howe writes in the latest publication of the Bow Group: 'Over the whole field of social policy our firm aim should . . . be a reduction in the role of the state'. Or as Professor Peacock puts it: 'the true object of the Welfare State, for the Liberal, is to teach people to do without it'.

What are the main features of this philosophy? There are of course shades of meaning and emphasis but broadly it may be said to start with the idea that the individual should be master of his own destiny; that he should be free to spend his income as he thinks best and to add to his private property; and that he should be responsible for his own, and his family's needs. It goes on with the argument that the nation is becoming more and more prosperous. As a result, many of the problems for which the social services were set up have been solved and a much higher proportion of the population no longer needs protection or subsidy. They can stand on their own feet. Instead of regarding the social services as permanent institutions we should, as Mr Arthur Seldon has put it, regard them like crutches which can be thrown away as soon as we learn how to walk. The object then is to see how many services can be returned to the private sector.

For those services which cannot be dismantled immediately one of two principles should be applied. Each individual should pay a weekly or monthly sum as close as possible



to the cost of the benefits he enjoys. Or the services should be restricted to persons who, according to a test of means, cannot afford to provide for themselves. Following these theories we have had a crop of suggestions that pensions should only be given to those who pass a test of low income, that a lodging fee should be paid by hospital patients and an educational fee by the parents of children in state schools. And that subsidies for housing and school meals should be abolished.

Essentially this philosophy is a reversion to the unrepentant Tory individualism of the 19th century. As then, it has never been cogently expressed. The assumptions are unclear, as are the steps in the argument and the translation of the argument into a rational and effective programme of political action. I can but raise some general questions.

Freedom For Whom?

First, the concepts of 'freedom' and 'individual responsibility' are used uncritically in this context. To some extent we may sympathise with the idea that an individual should be free to spend his money as he thinks fit and to be responsible for himself and his own family. But freedom implies choice, and responsibility, knowledge. Suppose an individual has no state taxes or contributions to pay for his security in sickness, old age, and so on. How else can he obtain security? One answer is that his firm might have a pension and a welfare scheme and help him in many different ways. Yet these are social services, rather similar in purpose to those run by the state – the only difference being (though not one we can lightly pass over) that they do not cover several million workers. But what freedom does the individual have to influence the shape of these schemes? Or to contract out of them if he thinks them unfair? Does he retain his right to a pension or to some other benefit if he has to leave his employment?

Another answer is that he can privately insure himself and his family. He will pay a premium. But if there is a history of tuberculosis in his family what freedom does he have to get adequate private insurance or to get it on the same terms as an average person in a trouble-free family? Will he pay an extra premium for the unlikely risk of contracting cancer in his forties? There are a thousand and one unlikely hazards he may have to consider. What happens if through protracted illness or unemployment he cannot keep up his payments? Can he responsibly choose which insurance company would give him the best terms and where does he get the information on which to take a decision? How far are insurance companies indeed accountable for their decisions?

Such questions make us realise how limited is the area of real choice or how uncertain the exercise of responsibility. It is the employer, or the insurance official rather than the individual, who possesses the main share of freedom and power.

There is a second misconception. The individualists tend to talk and write about the social services as if they were a dispensable artefact of society. Sometimes they describe them as unnecessary indulgences or luxuries. Yet employers who want greater productivity aim to prevent strikes and keep morale and health standards high. They try to keep their experienced workers. They therefore improve working conditions, pay wages during sickness and set up health, pensions and welfare schemes. As a general rule, even if they pursue these aims fitfully, they tend to achieve greater prosperity and efficiency than their fellows. By analogy the same argument applies to the national economy as a whole. From this point of view social services are an integral and indispensable part of modern society. Far from being a handicap to industrial efficiency and economic advance they are a condition of it.

The recent Crowther Report supplies an instructive example. The committee certainly based some of its arguments for a big expansion in education for those aged 15-18 on the principle of wider opportunities. But others it based on the principle of national efficiency, or of economic growth and competitiveness. We were providing too few technically qualified workers and managers. Both Russia and the United States were outstripping us in educational advance and technological ingenuity. How could we be more efficient? By *collectively* investing more in public educational services.

A third misconception is that in a relatively prosperous society most individuals have the capacity to meet any contingency in life. Only a poor and handicapped minority need special protection or help. This ignores the infinite diversities and changing conditions to be found in any population. Men gain or fall in status and living standards; at one stage of their life their dependencies are minimal, at others unduly onerous; sometimes they need exceptional help to achieve qualifications and skills held to be desirable by society; and at all times they are susceptible to the vicissitudes of prolonged ill-health, disability, redundancy or unemployment, and bereavement, which they are usually powerless to control or even reasonably anticipate. Unanticipated adversity is not the peculiar experience of one fixed section of the working class.

The individualistic philosophy about the Welfare State is weakest of all in its narrowness of scope. Intelligent discussion of the social services has been bedevilled since the war by a refusal to look further than those provided by the government at public cost. It is simply not enough in the 1960's to look narrowly at *state* education, the *national* health service, *national* insurance and so on. As Richard Titmuss pointed out in what is perhaps the most important postwar comment on social policy ('The Social Division of Welfare' in his book *Essays on the Welfare State*), the definition of a social service 'should take its stand on its aims; not on the administrative methods and institutional devices employed to achieve them'.

There are thus two systems other than the one commonly recognised. The first is the occupational welfare system, whereby employers provide pensions, child and educational allowances, health and welfare services, season tickets, meal vouchers and medical expenses. This probably costs around £1,500m a year. The term 'fringe benefits' is becoming inappropriate. The other is the fiscal welfare system, whereby individuals are given tax allowances and reliefs for wives and children, aged, incapacitated and infirm relatives, housekeepers, unmarried daughters acting as housekeepers, and life assurance and superannuation. The total cost is likely to be of the order of £1,000m. These two systems have grown enormously since the war. Tory and Liberal philosophers have not called for their abolition. They rarely mention them. Yet both are designed to meet certain dependent needs of the individual and his family – just like the national health service and national insurance. And both are collectively provided services.

The individualistic philosophy can be criticised in terms of its own basic assumptions and scope, as well as in terms of the more traditional socialist arguments about inequalities and injustices which involve millions of persons who are sick, handicapped, aged, supporting large families on low incomes and working in declining industries or small firms which cannot introduce welfare schemes. Yet the government seems to be edging towards it. The arguments put forward in parliament for the health service charges and contributions show this. So does Mr Brooke's new proposal to put pressure on local authorities to adopt differential rent schemes for council housing. But the new pension scheme provides an even better example.

The present retirement pension is paid for in part by flat rate contributions from both the employee and the employer and in part by the Exchequer. A second scheme has now started which will entitle some people to an additional pension. All those earning £9 a week or less pay nothing and receive nothing. They number six million workers or about a quarter of the working population. The self-employed are also left out. Those employees earning more than £9 a week are doing one of two things. If they already belong to a scheme run by their employers which offers them terms at least as good as the government, their employers have had the choice of contracting them out of the government scheme. This seems to be applying to about four million people. The others are paying 4½ per cent of each pound (or ten pence) over the 9th and up to the 15th of their weekly earnings. They may not earn as much as £15 but if they do they will pay 4½ per cent of each of the six pounds from the 10th to the 15th, adding 5s. 1d. Their employer adds an equal amount.

A man now aged 60 and earning £11 a week will get an extra shilling when he is 65. If he earns £15 a week he will get five shillings. Even if he is only 50 now and pays contributions for the next 15 years on earnings between £9 and £15 he will add only 13s. to his pension. In 1966 the maximum extra pension will be 4s.; in 1986 it will be 22s.; and in 2008, 41s. This 41s is what a youngster of 18 will get when he is 65, providing he earns £15 in every week in every year of the 47 before his 65th birthday. Periods of sickness and unemployment are not credited. This is not exactly a breath-taking scheme. The government has assumed conservatively that the real level of earnings will increase 2 per cent per annum. This means that in the year 2008 the average wage is likely to be £38 a week. The maximum extra pension of 41s in that year will be trifling in relation to this figure. In terms of today's wages it would be equivalent to about 16 shillings.

The Tory Plan

Why, then, did the government go to so much trouble to produce such a mouse? One explanation is that in 1957 the Labour Party published a much more ambitious plan for national superannuation which on the whole was greeted with such enthusiasm that before the 1959 election the Tory Party deemed it expedient to produce a rival. During the ensuing period of heart-searching some Tories appeared to agree with some of the motives of the Labour plan. They were troubled by the amount of poverty in old age and by the fact that occupational pension schemes were not expanding in the form or at the rate which would guarantee a sufficient supplement in retirement for several million

older workers for a number of years hence.

At this point the individualists seem to have entered the discussion and it is clear that, in collusion with the Treasury, they all but won the ensuing battle. In October 1958, the government's plan was announced and its prime object was 'to place the national insurance scheme on a sound financial basis'.

This was an ambiguous way of describing an extraordinary political manoeuvre. A young worker starting to pay these new contributions could buy commercially from an insurance company, with the same contributions, an annuity at least three times greater than he is promised under the government scheme. The profit is used to help finance the flat rate pension. This is the crucial point. In the first year the new contributions will bring in £186m and almost nothing will be paid out. In the 10th year £304m will be collected and only £15m spent. And in the 40th year £544m will be collected and only £214m spent. These are facts about the scheme as at present constituted, not political arguments. As Professor Lafitte has said: 'essentially [the purpose of the Act] is to alter the *financing*, not to transform the *benefits*, of national insurance'. And this new burden bears much more heavily on workers earning between £10 and £15 a week than on those earning large sums.

The New Strategy

The increased health service charges and contributions recently approved by parliament form another part of this intensified strategy to relieve the Exchequer of its financial share of the cost of the social services and place a heavier burden on either the low-paid contributor or the recipient. Since 1957 the health service contribution has been increased twice and in July of this year it goes up again to 2s. 8½d. a week. To more than treble a single poll-tax in a period of four years is certainly more than a straw in the wind.

The belief in equal participation by all citizens in the social services is also crumbling away. Already we have moved a long way from comprehensive social security, first by default, in allowing occupational and fiscal arrangements to make nonsense of the Beveridge scheme, second by deliberate Government manipulation of the finances of income security and now by deliberate restrictions in the scope of social insurance. The flat rate social insurance benefit has never reached a level upon which people could live without other resources. (This is the principle which Beveridge promulgated and which, in the war, everyone agreed on. For years both Labour and Tory governments half-heartedly subscribed to it, without putting it into practice.) That is why the numbers of people resorting to National Assistance were never the residual few thousands originally intended.

Then, in 1954, came the first explicit rejection of the principle. The government claimed only that the benefit provided a minimum and that individuals were expected to get additional income to achieve subsistence. Many salaried workers would have generous sickness pay or occupational pensions. But many wage-earners in time of trouble would have to turn to the National Assistance Board.

The government therefore adopted the strategy of minimising the role of comprehensive social insurance and leaving its benefits at a low level. It decided to lay emphasis instead on selective national assistance. This was much cheaper. In 1959 it announced that those receiving assistance were going to enjoy some share in rising national prosperity. The meaning of this is unclear. The new rates are an increase of 7 per cent for a single person and less than 6 per cent for a married couple over the rates introduced in September 1959. In this time average industrial earnings have already increased by 9 per cent or 10 per cent and are still rising. Social insurance is therefore restricted in scope and function, and national assistance beneficiaries are not getting their full share of advancing prosperity. The prospect is one of widening inequalities.

What do these decisive changes in social policy mean in practice? We may take the example of two men who retire. One is the wage earner with no private pension who now receives a retirement pension of 57s. 6d. at 65. This is 19 per cent of average earnings. If he gets any further earnings over a small amount his pension is progressively reduced. If he cannot live he goes to the National Assistance Board so that he can pay his rent. He is one of millions of single and widowed persons and married couples in this country living on £3, £4, or £5 a week.

The other, a civil servant, a former permanent secretary of a government Ministry, is reported to have retired from the civil service at 60, obtained a substantial lump sum of a few thousand pounds, and also a £1,500 a year pension, which was not subject to reduction if there were further earnings. He is now on the board of one of the nationalised industries at a salary of £2,500 a year plus nearly £1,000 for entertainment expenses. We may note the qualifying age of 60; the tax-free lump sum; the pension of around half final salary; and the lack of an earnings rule. We may wonder whether the principles of state pensions, or indeed, for that matter, of social security, make sense.

Many people shy away from the issue of pensions and other social security benefits because it seems complex – a matter for actuaries and other experts. Yet the issue is basically a simple one. Are we to accept the perpetuation of two nations, of first and second-class citizens, in our society? This is what is implied by a philosophy which applies the rigorous concept of the means test or of the subsistence minimum, through the public social services, to a large section of the population, while condoning the application of completely different principles and standards, through private and occupational social services, to a much smaller and more privileged section of the population.

For the Labour Party the central choice in social policy lies in fact between a national minimum and equality. To choose the first may be well-meaning but short-sighted, for by clinging to a formula which was more appropriate to the conditions of the past the needs and conditions of the present may be overlooked. Paradoxically, inequalities may become wider rather than narrower. The differences between the Labour Party and one wing of the Tory Party will then really be differences of degree and emphasis rather than of principle. Justice cannot be achieved by looking narrowly at the so-called public social services. Their problems cannot be solved in isolation from those of the occupational or the fiscal social services. Standards of need, or minima, cannot be decided only by investigating the poor section of society or the working-classes. Any measure only makes sense by reference to what is happening in the rest of society. For poverty, or human need, is not an absolute condition, except perhaps in terms of bare physical survival. Individuals belong to families, to small communities and to the wider society. They therefore have material, psychological and social needs which can only be measured or met by comparison with the full range of conditions found in society as a whole.

The implications for policy therefore begin to fall into place. The Labour Party has already adopted a plan to reduce the fall in income on retirement. This plan should be extended to embrace the whole of social security – including sickness, unemployment, widows' and industrial injuries benefits. The employer should perhaps be obliged to pay full wages for the first months of sickness.

Privilege and Welfare

It would be pointless to embark on such a radical transformation of social security without also overhauling tax concessions and employers' allowances for children and other dependencies, so as to avoid the private undermining of principles collectively accepted. Greater improvements in the living conditions of poorer people can be achieved partly by restricting the opportunities of the better-off to gain privileges which are 200 per cent or 1,000 per cent greater. We want freedom, freedom perhaps to contract out of the state pension scheme, the state health scheme or the state education scheme, but not freedom to jeopardise collective well-being. An individual who contracts out must continue to make his contribution towards maintaining the standards available to all citizens – that goes without saying. But he must not be able to secure advantages outrageously in excess of those available to other citizens.

In its education policy, for example, the Labour Party tends to ignore private education and talks vaguely of gradually squeezing out the public schools by so improving state education that the competition becomes too tough for the Headmasters' Conference. That, in the present situation, is an empty claim. If we concede the right of the individual to choose an alternative form of schooling for his children we must also make sure that the public schools satisfy certain conditions of approval – in their financing, entitlement to tax reliefs and pupil-teacher ratios. This is the only means of discouraging the continuation and growth of privileged islands in society. It is difficult to ignore the result of appeals for endowments and covenants, which have allowed more rapid capital extensions in many private than in most state schools, or the way firms now help salaried employees to pay fees for children in private schools. It may be feasible to link private schools with a regionalised system of state schools and grant them a semi-autonomous status. This is one way both of showing that society cares as much about, and is prepared to spend as much on, the secondary modern child as the young Etonian, and of improving the overall quality of education.

The object of a social democracy is to enlarge the individual's freedom of choice. But this cannot be achieved by devising modest principles for some conventional sector of state activity any more than by retreating into a philosophy of individual salvation. In social policy it can be achieved only by devising principles which apply to all institutionalised methods of meeting need – to industrial, voluntary and private associations as well as central, regional and local government services – and therefore to all members of society. In the last analysis to pursue individual freedom is to pursue social equality.

London Diary

CHARON

Those early reports that Major Gagarin, the Russian Cosmonaut, though in good shape, was suffering from psychological disturbance had a certain piquancy. This fabulous achievement – acclaimed by all from the *Worker* to the *Telegraph* – should certainly give the USSR several lengths in hand over Communist China for the global stakes. The best that Mao's do-it-yourself movement can offer at present is said to be a neo-Taoist shock-mystic who can put himself into the Void.

★ ★ ★

President Kennedy has had a respectable education. It included studying at the London School of Economics under Professor Laski. Before and during Mr Macmillan's visit, so I'm told by a friend who has just returned from Washington, his favourite piece of reading was from Burke's *Appeal from The New to the Old Whigs*:

> The world is governed by Go-Betweens. These Go-Betweens influence the persons with whom they carry on intercourse by stating their own sense to each of them as the sense of the other; and thus they reciprocally master both sides.

It's quite obvious who the Go-Between has been on the recent global stage. There is only one way of dealing with Go-Betweens and that is to sabotage them and chuck them. Once a Go-Between has been chucked he seldom if ever makes a comeback. It is as if he had been politically castrated. An interesting example in modern times was the chucking of that most active of all Go-Betweens, Lord Beaverbrook – then Max Aitken – by Lloyd George and Co after he had contributed so much to the downfall of Asquith and his Cabinet in 1916. It only needed Randolph Churchill to tell us that the Macmillan-Kennedy conversations had been a splendid success for me to feel convinced that Macmillan had left a substantial part of his persona hanging on a nail in the White House.

★ ★ ★

Mr Kennedy however has troubles of his own. He, according to signs and wonders reaching me from Washington, is pressing ahead with his campaign against the FBI, using, among other tools, that rather rusty weapon the American Secret Service.

The situation here is rather intriguing. The function of the American Secret Service is curiously limited. It is (1) to protect the life of the President, and (2) to protect the American currency – in other words the Dollar. It is not in the least politically minded. The FBI, on the other hand (a much newer organisation incidentally) is strongly political, hitherto always reactionary.

The hostility between FBI and democratic President is no new thing. In 1916 President Wilson, himself, discovered that he had for some time featured on the FBI Black List as an unduly liberal president of Princeton University. This is one campaign in which all democratics everywhere will wish the President success.

★ ★ ★

Naturally, this journal wishes Lord Salisbury a speedy recovery. He recently resigned his directorship of the British South Africa Company on grounds of ill-health. We were, ourselves, the first to express concern that his duties might have been particularly onerous. He has been visiting Spain and Portugal where his path may have crossed that of the Foreign Secretary, Lord Home. The Prime Minister's ears must have burned red as a muleta.

I dare say Lord Salisbury remembers the letter which his illustrious forbear wrote to Lord John Manners, dated 21 September 1887: 'Straightness is still the quality essential to statesmanship and so long as it survives in our councils, we can cheerfully and gratefully dispense with what is known as "cleverness".' No doubt he had this in mind the other day when he declared that Mr Macleod was 'too clever by half'.

★ ★ ★

In case you needed any further inducement to go to next Tuesday's great Albert Hall rally to be held by the National Campaign for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, just listen to this It comes from the personal reminiscences of a Roman Catholic chaplain to one of the big London recidivist prisons. Call him Father B. At this time Pierrepoint the elder (now long deceased) was the public hangman. There were complaints from several prison officials to the Home Office that Pierrepoint's methods were altogether crude. As the underworld put it, 'he steamed in like a slag and roughed them up as he topped them.' Representations were made and Pierrepoint changed his tactics.

Father B, a more than conscientious man, always spent the final hour with the condemned. Sometimes he talked religion. Sometimes he talked anything that might take the poor fellow's mind off his forceable extinction. On this particular morning the condemned man said to Father B: 'Father, if only I could see my uncle who went to Australia when I was a nipper and, so we heard, did very well. I'll bet he looks a proper toff today.' At this very moment the cell door opened and the hideous procession entered in file. It was headed by Pierrepoint, dressed in swallowtail coat, striped trousers and patent leather boots. Pierrepoint held out his hand and said: 'Good morning, John.' The condemned man jumped up in a daze and shook hands. For one crazy moment both he and Father B were under the impression that here was the successful uncle from Australia. Pierrepoint, using the executioner's traditional finesse, pulled the hand forward so that his assistant could quickly pinion the condemned man from behind by the upper arms.

★ ★ ★

I learn, rather indirectly, from a property tycoon, that there are nefarious plans afoot for liquidating several of London's art schools so that their sites may be delivered over to the speculator. The property-men's hope – more likely to be realised under a Tory LCC, but not alas to be dismissed as an impossibility under Labour – is that the Council may be prevailed upon to withdraw the subsidies from at least three schools, ensuring their closure. Those most threatened are the Central School of Arts and Crafts and the St Martin's. Art students are never popular with the Right. They are always thought of as anarchists at least, if not Beats, Aldermastonians, and deb-corrupters.

The present record of governing bodies, whatever their composition, in London, is none too encouraging. The Royal School of Needlework has gone down with little protest. This gave much delicate instruction and pleasure which can't be replaced. The London Library has been re-rated to the verge of extinction, and nobody, so far, can put forward any valid argument except cultural necessity – i.e. national interest – why it should not be liquidated. Where do we go from here? Presumably towards the state of subservient cretins which is ever the bad Conservatives' dream.

★ ★ ★

The last Monday in the LCC schoolchildren's Easter holiday is known by the Zoo keepers – amongst themselves – as double-muck day because of the litter. It was probably the worst day in the year I could have chosen to visit the baby chimpanzees. (The Tower of the Gibbons, which I mentioned the other week, is not yet finished, though it is plainly going to be a noble, ingenious, and diverting structure.) Head Keeper Peckett was not too pleased to see me. I had to get him to telephone Dr Desmond Morris, Curator of Mammals, before he would allow me into the chimpanzees' house. I also promised him I wouldn't sue the Gardens if I was bitten, spat upon, or otherwise interfered with.

Safely screened by a thick glass partition from a large and appreciative audience of children, the chimpanzees went through their routines. José balanced on a ball. Sam balanced on a ball while it was rolling down an inclined plane. Fifi, perhaps the most talented ape of all, opened a box locked with five locks to extract a banana. The tea party followed. Afterwards there was some brick-building and a free-for-all in which I was allowed to join. In the right-hand cage four rather jealous chimps attracted as much attention as possible by drumming and banging on the bars and spitting at us. A few weeks ago only one of them could spit. The others have carefully imitated him and are now all dangerously accomplished tele-salivators. Average trajectory 12 feet. It might, as Head Keeper Peckett pointed out, have been a good deal worse.

★ ★ ★

I wonder whether Dr Bryn Thomas will, now that he has left the Church on account of his self-confessed predilection for Mrs Brandy, seek employment as a proof-reader on *The Times*. You may think this very eccentric, but I am told it is one of the more benevolent traditions of Printing House Square that unfrocked clergymen may be given employment as proof-readers if thought otherwise suitable. This custom was discovered some years ago when the number of misprints in *The Times* was much above average. A high-up civil servant, lunching a *Times* executive at the Oxford and Cambridge Club, asked what was the reason. He was told: 'We're very short of good proof-readers just now. You see so few clergymen have been unfrocked lately.'

Can it be these mysterious unfrocked clergymen who take the vital decision to remove the quotation marks from a name or title? I noticed the other day that, for the first time, *The Times* was referring to the provisional Algerian government without putting provisional in quotes. This is a step of more significance than you might suppose. There is a tradition here also. Thus, for many years, *The Times* always referred to the founder of the Salvation Army as 'General' Booth. Suddenly one morning, the quotation marks were dropped. The General had arrived.

HANGING'S NO ANSWER!

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THE ALBERT HALL

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This England

Prizes: £1 for the first entry and 10/- for each of the others printed. Paste entries on a postcard.

Stronger penalties for sheep stealing are urged by the Kendal branch of the NFU in a resolution forwarded to their union headquarters yesterday. The unanimous resolution protesting against leniency by magistrates follows a meeting of the South Westmorland executive at which two farmers, Captain V. H. Craven Hodgson, of Millom, and Mr H. Barton, of Lupton, called for the reintroduction of the death penalty for sheep thieves. – *Liverpool Daily Post.* (Pat David.)

As I sat watching a little bird, busily collecting twigs and leaves to build a nest for its young, I thought what an independent conscientious little thing the bird is. It does not sit back waiting for other birds to build its home. If only some of our slum dwellers took a little example England would be a better country. – Letter in *Daily Express.* (Peter Noble.)

The word 'guts' is no doubt a household word on the lips of pugilists, fox hunters, and other illiterates. But surely people who are invited to take part in BBC programmes should have reasonable vocabularies at their disposal. – Letter in *Guardian.* (D. M. Davey.)

Two cats, Porky and Tim, have been issued with voting cards and poll numbers for the local government elections in Southend East. The cats belong to Mr Robin Mist, of Porters Grange Avenue, Southend, who filled in a Register of Electors form in the names of the cats.

Mr Mist says he intends to bequeath everything to his cats, and as they will be householders they should have a vote. – *Daily Telegraph.* (R. A. Banham.)

Hanging's No Answer

C. H. ROLPH

Nothing is to be gained by denying that, even among people who whole-heartedly dislike hanging, there is uneasiness about the alternative – which, in the present state of our knowledge, can only be imprisonment in one form or another.

Imprisonment for how long? Everyone who has thought about this sees the dilemma: a short period will never be a sufficient deterrent, and could even be an incentive, to murder as a desperate way of escape from intolerable private misery; while very long sentences, imposed without discrimination, would merely continue in another form – and some would say a more dreadful form – one of the worst features of the death penalty, namely its total disregard of personality.

Since the passing of the Homicide Act of 1957, which has reduced the annual number of hangings from 12 or 13 to three or four, there has been a compensating increase in 'life sentences' (for the new non-capital murders), which has passed almost unnoticed, except in the prisons where the offenders must be housed. 'Life' imprisonment – not a *maximum* of life reducible at the judge's discretion in cases with mitigating features – is now the only permitted sentence for the poisoner, the knifer, the killer of children, the strangler with the scarf, unless the killing is 'in the course or furtherance of theft' or the victim happens to be a policeman. Within a few months of the passing of the Act, one or two judges had expressed the hope that the words 'the sentence shall be one of imprisonment for life' (a new formula) would be treated as meaning what they said – imprisonment until the offender's dying day, not a notional 'life' sentence reviewed every four years by the Home Secretary and sometimes amounting to no more than eight or nine years in all. It is too early to say whether Home Office policy has changed or will be changed. No murderer imprisoned under the new Act has yet had time to serve as much as four years. But the judges are uneasy.

No one really knows, or ever has known, what 'life imprisonment' means. In 1909 a Home Office spokesman told the House of Commons that, with remission for good conduct, it meant 26 years and eight months; but no one had ever served such a sentence. When Sir George Grey was Home Secretary in 1866 he fixed the *minimum* period at 20 years, but by the end of the century this had come to be regarded as the maximum. When the Lord Chief Justice last month sentenced Gordon Lonsdale to 25 years for espionage he set up a new record; and it is significant that the sentence was legally possible only because the charge was laid, not under the Official Secrets Act (which carries a statutory maximum of 14 years) but under the Common Law as a *conspiracy* to contravene the Act. Since 1951 it has been the judges' view that the sentence for a Common Law offence is entirely within their discretion; so that in Lonsdale's case it could have been 50 or 60 years or more, if the Lord Chief Justice had thought fit.

But Lord Parker, who has allowed it to become known that he would favour the abolition of the death penalty for murder if 'life' sentences were allowed by Home Secretaries to be longer (they nowadays seem to average about 12 years), would also know that by passing a definitive 25-year sentence he could ensure the custody of Lonsdale, even with full remission, for 16 years and eight months. The same course is not open to the courts in murder cases. The penalty for a conspiracy to murder was removed from the Common Law area exactly 100 years ago, and made punishable under the Offences Against the Person Act with a statutory ten years' imprisonment. It is known that other judges take the same view as Lord Parker about Home Office policy in 'reviewing' life sentences every four years; and it therefore seems that a powerful impetus could be given to the abolitionist movement by a proposal not merely to end 'capital murder' but to take the duration of life sentences out of Home Office hands.

This of course would fortify those who maintain that a quick death is less cruel than a long incarceration (it takes an average of four months to kill a murderer, but this is sometimes called quick), and whose humanity is always impervious to the news that no murderer, offered a reprieve, has ever yet refused it. But the physical and psychological effects of long imprisonment in modern conditions are much exaggerated by those whose notions of prison life are drawn from Dickens and Charles Reade, or even from *De Profundis.* It is certainly true that no man who serves any term of imprisonment will ever be quite the same man again, and a long term is a dreadful thing to contemplate. But I know men who have served 12- and 14-year sentences and who seem little affected by it. In San Quentin Prison, California, I was allowed to talk to a wife-murderer serving his 34th year and could find in him nothing more unusual, or unexpected, than a flavour of harmless egocentricity.

In this matter abolitionists have to contend with the one mischievous legacy – among many benefactions – bequeathed to us by Sir Alexander Paterson, who told the Select Committee on the Death Penalty in 1929:

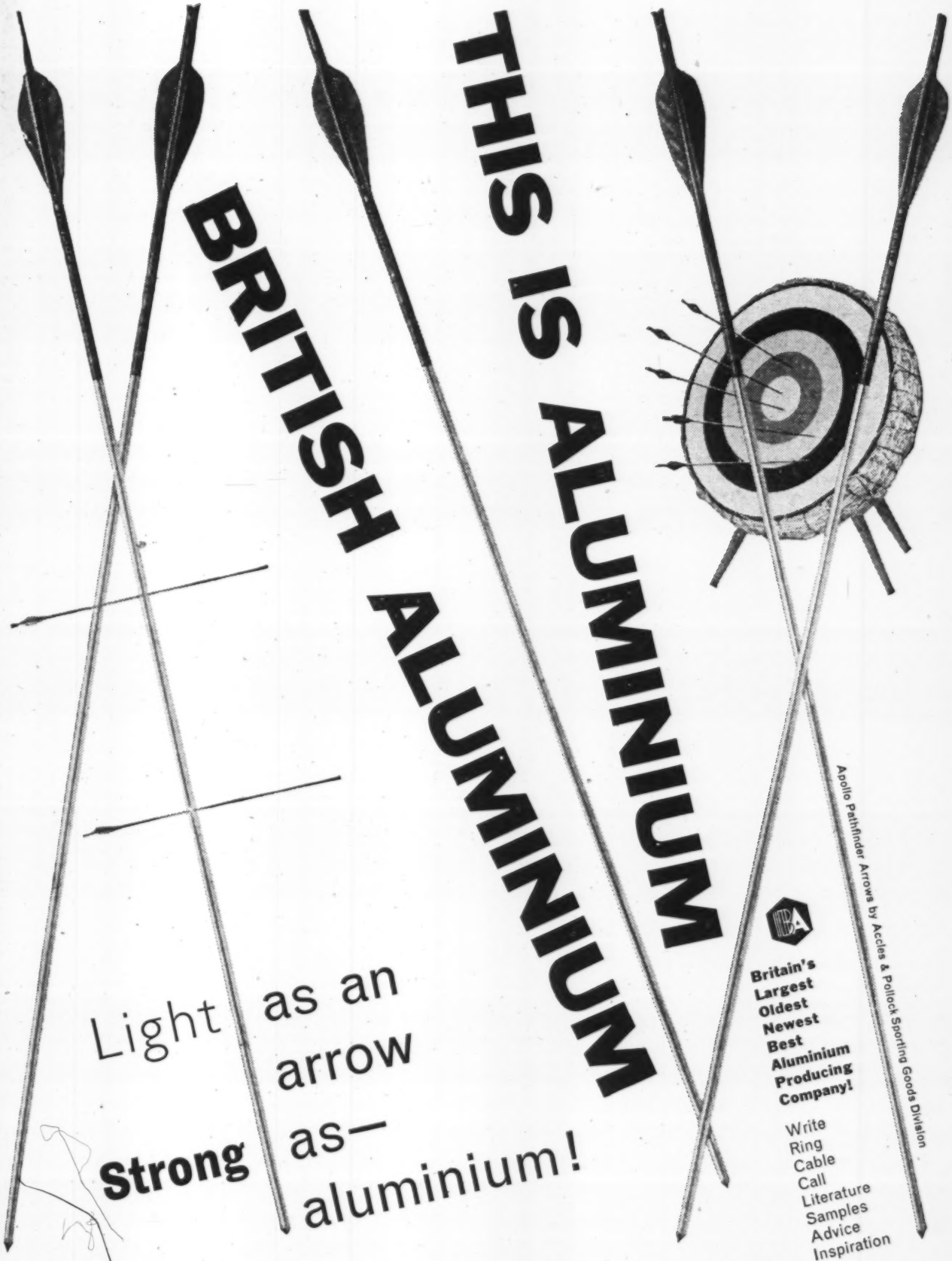
> Whatever means of education, stimulation and recreation may be employed, however you may seek to ring the changes on handicrafts and literature, skittles or chess or ping-pong, despite the invaluable labours of most devoted voluntary workers, it requires a superman to survive 20 years of imprisonment with character and soul intact.

If Paterson's words are still true, there are supermen in many prisons in the United States. In the prison hospital at Springfield, Missouri, Robert Stroud, once known as 'the bird man of Alcatraz', is serving his 53rd year of imprisonment as you read this. He began in 1909 with a 12-year sentence (the maximum) for manslaughter, and after seven years of it he killed a warder in the federal prison in Kansas. When Woodrow Wilson respited the death sentence the resentful Attorney-General ordered that Stroud spend the rest of his life in solitary confinement. And thus he spent the next 43 years – to become a world authority on the pathology of diseases among the birds that he reared in his cell.

Unless the judges have their way, unless, that is to say, a fixed sentence for murder replaces 'life imprisonment', which is in effect an indeterminate sentence, the only people to stay in any English prison longer than about 15 years will be Broadmoor patients and dangerous psychopaths, whose confinement in special institutions would probably have become inevitable whether they murdered or not. That is the crucial circumstance in all this discussion of 'the alternative to hanging'. There is a widely-held view – one hears it from the most unlikely sources – that the deaths of these people would be socially expedient or 'hygienic', even if the execution should seem to the demented victim, on the scaffold, quite unrelated to anything that he had done or thought he had done. This view, indeed has so many adherents, despite wartime experience, that the Royal Commission of 1949-53 felt it necessary to answer it.

> The suggestion has sometimes been made that the insane murderer should be punished equally with the sane, or that, although he ought not to be executed as a punishment, he should be painlessly exterminated as a measure of social hygiene. The argument is in each case the same – that his continued existence will be of no benefit to himself, and that he will be not only a useless burden but also a potential danger to the community, since there is always a risk that he may escape and commit another crime. Such doctrines have been preached and practised in National Socialist Germany, but they are repugnant to the moral traditions of western civilisation, and we are confident that they would be unhesitatingly rejected by the great majority of the population of this country.

But they must have some attraction for the people who would kill rather than imprison; and the few murderers who are special cases, perhaps one a year – the Straffens and the Christies – are going to be much used in the next few months to bolster the weakening arguments against abolition of the death penalty. We must be prepared for that; and the best preparation may be the knowledge that, with a minor change in the law, and a long-overdue but not impossible change in prison conditions, long periods of imprisonment could in the relatively few suitable cases become an effective and humane alternative to the hangman's rope.



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The Lost-Found Nation

RALPH J. GLEASON

The 'Nation of Islam in North America', which this article by a member of the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle describes, is closely related to the Rastamen in Jamaica, dealt with by Kingsley Martin in 'The Jamaican Volcano' (NS, 17 March). The two pieces together illustrate the alarming degree to which growing Negro chauvinism outside Africa has accompanied the rise of African nationalism.

> They are born murderers, they are created to murder . . . therefore do not expect them to do righteous by you.

When the soft, hesitant voice of Elijah Muhammad speaks these words 'they' refers to the white man and 'you' to the Negro. In the vision of the world held by this 63-year-old former convict, now the self-styled 'Messenger of Allah to the Lost-Found Nation of Islam in North America,' everything is neatly polarized, black or white. The white man is always referred to as 'the slave master', the evil-doer, the personification of all that is wrong and bad in society today; the black man is his victim, his unpaid labourer for past centuries, exploited and still a 'slave'.

Like Ras The Exhorter, the Negro nationalist in Ralph Ellison's *The Invisible Man*, Elijah Muhammad teaches that the time for revolt is *now*. The literature pours from his headquarters in Chicago. His personal appearances draw crowds of 15,000 in Washington and in New York, making him the leading box-office attraction of his race today. Radio stations broadcast his taped talks, and official – white – America is gradually becoming aware that the strongest movement among the Negro lower classes since Marcus Garvey's Universal Negro Improvement Association of the Twenties is well under way.

For years it has been axiomatic that, in order to be mentioned more than casually in the general US press, a Negro must be in sports, entertainment, politics or trouble. This newspaper racial curtain has caused the mushroom growth of the Black Muslim movement to come as a complete surprise to the general US public. Estimates of membership in Muhammad's movement range from 60,000 to 250,000, but there are temples, mosques and store-front meeting places in over 50 cities, including New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Detroit, Miami, and Washington, DC.

Muhammad advocates complete segregation, black supremacy by 1970, territory for blacks only and black-owned business and industry. His various mosques already operate a laundry, several restaurants, two schools and a record company which has produced the current underground hit, 'White Man's Heaven is A Black Man's Hell', as well as numerous magazines and newspapers.

Elijah Muhammad, who was born Elijah Poole in Sandersville, Georgia, the grandson of slaves, and who has served time in a federal prison in Michigan for refusing to register for the draft, is dead set against the entire priorities of the white Establishment, including Christianity, which 'is not our faith', he says. 'It is not natural to us . . . today we are shedding the white man's false religion, his names and the culture and returning to our own.' Followers of Muhammad even drop their ordinary family names and substitute 'X' because, they say, the Negroes have no names in America but 'slave names' that the 'slave master' gave them. Followers may obtain their 'original' names by writing a pledge to Elijah Muhammad at his Chicago headquarters.

Malcolm X, Muhammad's articulate right-hand man, is even more outspoken than his leader. 'We believe that integration is hypocrisy,' he says, 'separation is divine . . . the only solution for the slave and the slave master . . .' Like Elijah Muhammad, he is a former convict, and the incidence of such in the membership is one reason US law enforcement agencies keep watching the group. Elijah Muhammad, however, claims his movement rehabilitates the Negro ex-convict, as well as cures drunkenness, dope addiction and teaches honesty and veneration of women. Law enforcement officials sometimes take a less sanguine view.

The orthodoxy of Muhammad's movement is somewhat in doubt, too. The Islamic Center in Washington, DC, has denied knowledge of or interest in Mr Muhammad's followers. On one point in particular, Muhammad dissents drastically from orthodox Islam: whites cannot attend the services or meetings. Muhammad himself is insulated from contact with even his own public at his huge rallies by a youth corps, called the Fruit of Islam, which is trained in Judo. This youth corps has been known to form a cordon around the hall in which Muhammad spoke and to take up posts on the tops of adjacent buildings.

The Negro community is split neatly down the middle by Elijah Muhammad. But, regardless of the controversy he promotes, Elijah Muhammad in his personal appearances and radio talks and writing continues the attack against the white man. 'We must take matters in our own hands,' he says. 'The black man will go on to become master in the land wherein once he was a slave. It is time for the rise of our people. God wants to make us the permanent rulers of the earth.'

And as one Detroit spokesman for the movement recently said, 'Every time a Negro is beaten by white mobs or police, a Negro's home is burned, a cross is planted on a Negro's lawn or a black man is refused service at a lunch counter, gas station or hotel, you can count on a minimum of 200 Negroes joining our movement the next day. Among us they finally find refuge, and the company of people of their own kind who know where they are going.'

Tragically, however, where they are going is not clearly defined by Muhammad or Malcolm X. Recently the latter was asked whether the Muslim solution for the Negro was a separate political state in America or a mass migration to a new state in Africa.

'I think both is logical,' he said with ungrammatical indecision that dramatized the dilemma. America's Negroes may be, as the Muslims say, 'strangers in a land not their own.' But as American Negro visitors to Africa, from Richard Wright to jazz clarinetist Edmond Hall, have discovered, they are Americans, for better or for worse, and their destiny will have to be worked out on that no-longer alien shore – Faubus and Elijah Muhammad notwithstanding.

Was Mozart Poisoned?

ALEXANDER WERTH

Partly perhaps because of Pushkin, Russian musicologists are more reluctant than others to dismiss as wholly unsubstantiated the legend that Mozart did not die a natural death, but was poisoned by Salieri. As we know, Pushkin wrote in 1830 one of his most perfect two-act (or rather, two-scene) 'miniature dramas', or 'Little Tragedies' called *Mozart and Salieri*.

Salieri, a distinguished musician and teacher in his day, who is jealous of Mozart, argues himself into believing that it is in the interests of music that Mozart should die. Salieri poisons him, convinced that he has fulfilled a 'sacred task'. Only after Mozart has gone, do doubts begin to torment him. Whether or not Pushkin believed that Salieri had poisoned Mozart, he saw in this legend a truly Shakespearean situation, which he dramatized with his usual remarkable brevity and economy (the whole play is less than 300 lines long).

In a new *Life of Mozart*, published by the Soviet musicologist, B. Kremnev, the question of Mozart's death is discussed at great length. Kremnev weighs up the pros and cons of the poison theory. He recalls that a Viennese paper, the *Musikalisches Wochenblatt*, published a week after Mozart's funeral a 'supposition' about Mozart having been poisoned. He then says that this soon became a widespread legend and that for many years Salieri was suspected of having done the deed; he 'was known to have hated Mozart'. Kremnev continues:

> This legend was to pursue Salieri throughout his life, even though he was no longer associated with the theatre, and devoted his time to writing sacred music and to teaching – Mozart's son, Beethoven and Schubert being among his pupils. But in 1825 Beethoven was told by one of his friends that Salieri, feeling death approaching, had admitted having poisoned Mozart, and was going to tell it all to his confessor.

That in itself does not get us any further; but this is much more important:

> Nearly 125 years later, in 1953, there appeared in Moscow a book by Igor Belza [a distinguished Soviet musicologist] *Mozart and Salieri* . . . containing some extremely interesting new material. In it the author, on the authority of the Austrian musicologist, Guido Adler, claims that, in the archives of Vienna, there is a transcript of Salieri's confession, complete with a report from his confessor to his Bishop. This report says that 'not only did Salieri admit he had poisoned Mozart, but also described the circumstances in which he had administered to him a slow-acting poison.'

Unfortunately, says Kremnev, Guido Adler died in 1941 without publishing either the results of his sensational discovery, or the text of the confession. According to Belza, Adler merely told his colleagues and his numerous pupils about his discovery. He also told about it to the famous Soviet musicologist, B. V. Asafiev, during the latter's visit to Vienna, 'and to some other foreign specialists'. However, 'the late B. V. Asafiev did not publish anywhere any of the information supplied to him by Adler'.

This certainly seems a surprising lapse on the part of so prolific, hard-working and conscientious a writer as Asafiev; nor does Kremnev say anything about the 'other

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foreign specialists' to whom Adler is supposed to have communicated his discovery. Why, one may also ask, has nobody, as far as we know, followed up Guido Adler's alleged find, and gone through all the relevant archives in Vienna?

In conclusion, Kremnev rather feebly asserts that 'there continue to be two theories about Mozart's death':

> A number of foreign (mostly medical) experts hold that Mozart was poisoned, though they do not attribute his death to Salieri. The Soviet musicologist B. Steinpress and many leading western experts – B. Paumgartner, A. Einstein, E. Schenk, G. Moser and others – firmly deny, on the contrary, that Mozart was poisoned, or that Salieri had anything to do with his death. Thus, in his preface to O. Schneider's book on Mozart, published in Vienna in 1955, Professor Moser refers to the rumour about Salieri having poisoned Mozart – a rumour already mentioned in Beethoven's *Conversation Books* – but argues that Mozart actually died as a result of a chronic kidney disease.

Kremnev leaves it at that – his whole book, nevertheless, inclining towards the poison theory. Yet, he fails to explain why a serious Soviet scholar like Igor Belza, who launched the story in 1953, should never have done anything more about it.

If Adler made his discovery, he must have made it before the war; for if he died in 1941, he must have communicated it to Asafiev before that. It looks as if the Adler mystery has taken the place of the Salieri mystery. Did the text of Salieri's death-bed confession ever exist?

It is the duty of Soviet scholars to throw more light on this point, since they are the ones who have kept the poison theory alive – in the face of its dismissal by all other reputable authorities – but without ever troubling to substantiate it.

Correspondence

PREPARATIONS AGAINST CUBA

SIR, – In Guatemala American officers are training large numbers of anti-Castro rebels for an attack on Cuba. In Florida and Louisiana thousands more are being mobilised and armed with the full knowledge and presumably the approval of the US government. An alternative Cuban administration, with a programme based on the restoration of expropriated Cuban property to its original owners (many of them large American corporations), has been set up on American soil where it issues daily bulletins announcing its plans for invasion. CIA funds, it is credibly reported, are being poured in to what constitutes an organised attempt to overthrow the government of a neighbouring country by force.

I confess myself astonished that there have been so few protests, even in the liberal press, against these gross violations of the principle of non-interference, all of which are being committed in defiance of the inter-American treaties against foreign interference. Suppose, for example, that Mr Krushchev were to set up, arm and finance an alternative Turkish government on Russian soil. Suppose he were to allow it to plan and execute raids across the Turkish border and to announce its intention of invading Turkey at the earliest opportunity. The outcry in every western newspaper would be enormous.

I choose Turkey as a random example, there is of course, a more obvious parallel. As I. F. Stone, the Washington journalist, has put it: 'the rationale for the attack on Cuba is exactly the same rationale with which the Russians excused their attack on Hungary . . . The fate of Nagy is the fate we are preparing for Castro and if one was an immoral crime, so will be the other'. We all have high hopes of the Kennedy administration, but how can we reconcile its talk of bringing a new civility to Cold War diplomacy with these undisguised preparations for armed aggression on a neighbour? The time to protest is now, before the invasion and/or civil war have begun. Otherwise Cuba could easily become this generation's Spain.

KENNETH TYNAN

120 Mount Street W1

THE FACELESS BUREAUCRAT

SIR, – Much as I agree with Richard Crossman's view that 'retailing the horrors of the pogrom' will not quench anti-semitism, I wonder whether he really appreciates the purpose implicit in the trial of Adolf Eichmann.

The Jews are not proud of the fact that six million of their people went to the Nazi death chambers with barely a token of resistance – and then much too late. The trial of Eichmann is in part an expiation of guilt associated with the 'supineness' of German – and European – Jewry. It is also necessary for the world as a whole. Speaking in Jerusalem recently, Ben Gurion stated that France, Britain, and the United States bear a large measure of responsibility for what happened in Germany, and had they permitted the entry of Jews into their countries many – if not all – might have been saved. If the trial does nothing else but vindicate this statement and make nations more aware of their responsibilities towards other peoples a great deal will have been achieved. The fact that none of the four war time allies have objected to the trial of Eichmann in Jerusalem – instead of reconstituting the International Court at Nuremberg – is a tacit admission that Israel has superior moral claims in this matter.

Mr Crossman says: 'Unless they have turned up a lot of new evidence, the Israel prosecutors will find it difficult to convince the world that this super-bureaucrat's participation made much difference to Hitler's Final Solution. If he had been removed, there were thousands of other officials of his rank ready to take over the job'. It is precisely this kind of argument that has enabled thousands of individual murderers to get away with it, and it is precisely this attitude on the part of western governments that has enabled Adenauer to pack his government and civil service with so many 'ex-Nazis'. The performance was not Hitler's alone, and liability must be extended to all who actively participated in the Final Solution.

Throughout history anti-semitism has thrived – among other factors – on the inability of the Jews to defend themselves. Don't let us make any mistake about it, until the creation of the state of Israel the vast majority of people in the western (or Christian) hemisphere have taken the Jews for suckers. Central and eastern Europe have been the hives of overt and latent anti-semitism. Perhaps the trial of Eichmann will show the world that times have changed, and also encourage the Germans to cleanse themselves of the Nazi germs still in their midst.

I do not wish to see Eichmann executed. Israel and the Jewish people will also be on trial in Jerusalem, and, in the final analysis, have far more to gain by generosity and magnanimity than by effecting justice. But above all I believe this decision must be made in Jerusalem and not in the world press.

GUNTER LUBOWSKI

545 Broadview Avenue
Toronto

SIR, – I am an old woman who thinks that it is wrong for one lone man to be tried for the murder of millions of people. What about all those others who did the actual job and the hundreds who watched them doing it, and the rest of the world who knew it was going on? I was one of those who sat in the cinema watching the newsreel of those people in the camps while they were still alive stumbling around bumping into each other in their weakness, and all we all said was, 'Well fancy that.' The truth is that there is a large number of people in the world who always have hated and still hate the Jews.

We are *all* guilty.

AGNES O'FARRELL

We have received a great many letters in response to R. H. S. Crossman's article on Eichmann – which has also aroused widespread controversy inside Israel. We shall be publishing a further article by Mr Crossman on this subject as soon as Eichmann's trial is over.

ALDERMASTON AND AFTER

SIR, – Mr Pepworth, in his support of Mr Gaitskell's attitude on defence, runs into the customary difficulties which surround the use of the Gallup Poll. Using recent figures, he suggests, in effect, that 35 per cent of the Labour movement supports the government's defence policy, 26 per cent the NEC-TUC position, and 30 per cent of the unilateralists. Unfortunately, however, we have no evidence as to the real inclinations of the 26 per cent who support the compromise decision. Are they culled from the right or left, or do they regard the scheme as practical and desirable in itself? Hence when Mr Pepworth writes, attacking the unilateralists, 'I do not see . . . how Mr Gaitskell can be expected, in the name of party unity . . . to adopt a policy to which the great majority of Labour voters are opposed', in fact it is difficult to see what course Mr Gaitskell could have taken *without* alienating at least two-thirds of the party.

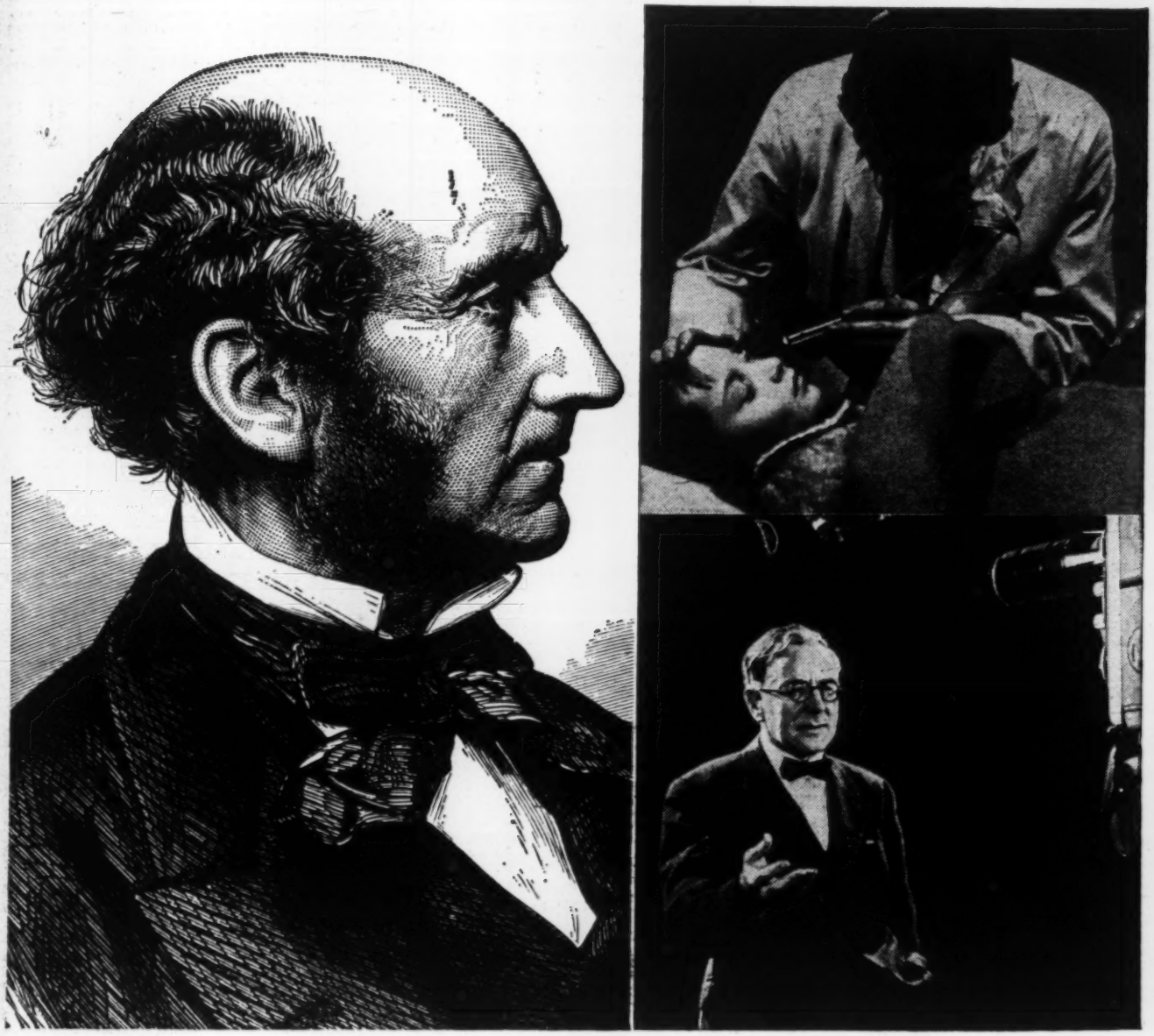
The splits revealed by the Gallup Poll and the problem of which third – or even half – was the largest, was resolved at Scarborough. If Mr Gaitskell disagreed with the decision made there, he should either have inaugurated a great democratic debate at all levels on the subject of defence, or have resigned and worked from the outside. The revealing fact indicated by the Gallup Poll that 35 per cent of Labour voters support the Tory defence policy suggests a real lack of information and education within the Labour movement. The responsibility for this must lie with the leader.

Criticism of CND has often centred round its lack of positive proposals – the movement has been far more given to negative campaigning against nuclear strategy than to constructive analysis of what this may involve – suggested the writer of your Aldermaston article a fortnight ago. Such a public image is inevitable since the press only chooses to publicise marches. But in university groups and in the seminars conducted by the London Region and the New Left the debate on the outcome of unilateralism is fierce and frequent. It is significant that a day school to be held this week-end on Labour's Defence Policy, for Labour Party members, has been organised by the London Region CND and not by the Labour Party. For the uncertainty and lack of real discussion on defence matters within the party, the leader is to blame.

RICHARD GOTT

Corpus Christi College
Oxford

SIR, – Your article 'The Meaning of Aldermaston' says that since the 'fall-out from a nuclear death struggle knows no frontiers . . . the risk to us is not reduced by opting out'. This argument does not take into account the fact that the longer fall-out takes to get to you the less radioactive it is. First consider our situation if the US and the USSR no longer had any bases abroad and they attacked each other's territory using the total world stockpile of nuclear weapons, now said to be some 60,000 megatons. For the calculation let us assume the worst, i.e. the bombs are 100 per cent 'dirty' and that, therefore, their explosion gives 60,000 megatons of fission-products. We may reason-



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ably assume that two-thirds of the fission-products come down within a few hundred miles as local fall out and one-third, or 20,000 megatons, enters the atmosphere as world-wide fall-out. It has been estimated that the amount of radiation due to world-wide fall-out is 0.01 roentgens per year for each 60 megatons of atmospheric fission-products (*US Congress Hearings on the Effects of Nuclear War*, 1959, p.212). Therefore, a war limited to the US and USSR in which 20,000 megatons of fission-products entered the atmosphere would give some three roentgens a year to people in Britain. If, allowing for uncertainties, we multiplied this ten-fold, the result is still far below 200 roentgens, which is probably the smallest dose that would kill anyone, even when given rapidly.

Now consider a more dangerous situation. If there were still bases in western Europe which were attacked, Britain could receive the tail-end of local fall-out. It is difficult to predict how much radiation might be delivered here, as the amount of fall-out reaching us would depend on many factors. However if, for example, 1,000 megatons were dropped on West Germany and we were downwind of it, a crude estimate suggests that unprotected persons might get a maximum of about 1,500 roentgens in the first few days. This is twice the 100 per cent lethal dose but, in a Britain that had not been attacked, an undamaged communications system would have ensured some hours' warning to the public of approaching fall-out and intact houses would reduce the dose of radiation to their occupants. Again, it is difficult to predict how much this reduction would be in practice. One can guess at a ten-fold or more reduction for two-thirds of the population, which would bring their radiation exposure down to below the minimum lethal dose. The other third might get anything from a ten-fold reduction down to none at all, and would be exposed to doses ranging between 150 and 1,500 roentgens. Under these circumstances, perhaps five to 15 per cent of the whole population would be killed.

One can, of course, imagine much worse situations that are unlikely but still possible – for instance an all-out attack on northern France when a south wind was blowing or a few bombs dropped on a neutral Britain for no good reason. It would be wrong to claim that a neutral Britain would run no risk at all in a nuclear war but it is obvious that it would be much less than the risk we run at present, that is, of complete obliteration.

M. C. BERENBAUM

60 Grosvenor Avenue
North Harrow

VERWOERD'S LABOUR FORCE

SIR, – Mr H. M. Basner, as he admits, finds it hard to keep cool. In your issue of 31 March, he contradicts my figure reporting that two-thirds of the 400,000 Africans on the gold mines are recruited outside the Union. I have checked my figure again, and it is accurate. It includes labour from the three British protectorates, which are outside the Union. I suspect that Mr Basner has not studied the figures for years. Otherwise he would know that mine labourers are today recruited not only in Mozambique but also in Angola, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and South-West Africa as well as in Basutoland, Bechuanaland, and Swaziland; and that an increasing proportion of the total force has in recent years been drawn from the tropical areas, other than Mozambique.

It is true that at present the mines have more than enough labour from all sources combined, but the supply has always fluctuated. If it were otherwise, the mines would not maintain two extensive and costly recruiting organizations, one within and the other outside the Union.

According to the Nationalist press, South Africa's dependence on imported labour *is* causing anxiety to the government, which is discussing the matter with the Chamber of Mines in the light of the threatened boycott. No doubt the pressure on Africans in the Union will be intensified, if need by, in order to force them to work in the mines.

Mr Basner and I agree about the dependence on very low-paid labour of both English-speaking mine-owners and Afrikaner farmers, a fact which goes far to explain why they both support the fundamentals of prevailing policy. For this reason I indicated that to cut off, or even to restrict, the flow of labour from outside the Union (as Tanganyika is already doing) could produce a crisis, even if its immediate effects were only 'embarrassing and not disastrous' to Dr Verwoerd.

May I ask Mr Basner what more effective form of boycott he would recommend the African states nearest the Union to adopt in protest against *apartheid*?

YOUR CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg

PORTRAIT OF A KILLER

SIR, – I am grateful to Richard Bennett for his most informative article 'Portrait of a Killer'. I well remember that terrible night and the horror-ridden days that followed. My father was a friend of George Clancy and I met him many times but was too young to form any impressions of him, but I will never forget the impression he made on me as I filed past the open coffins and looked on the faces of the murdered men as they lay in state. It was interesting to know that the murderer was shot in Spain in 1937.

After the fine pen picture of Nathan built up by Mr Bennett – who makes it clear that he was a sadist and mercenary of the worst type – it puzzles me when he asks 'What was he doing in the International Brigade? Expiating his past?' Might I suggest that he was murdering Spaniards just as in 1921 he was murdering Irishmen and if he had been spared he might now be murdering Algerians or Congolese.

FERGUS O'RYAN

Clonskea, Dublin.

THE CLAIMS OF PSYCHOANALYSIS

SIR, – Maurice Richardson's supercilious review of Professor H. J. Eysenck's *Behaviour Therapy and the Neuroses* would have been defensible if Mr Richardson had been right in his belief that the psychoanalytic movement has yielded a well-established body of knowledge with valuable practical applications. If the psychoanalytic theory of neurosis and the psychoanalytic method of therapy had truly rested on firm foundations Mr Richardson might also have been justified in trying to explain Professor Eysenck's increasingly 'fierce' antagonism to psychoanalysis on the basis of some psychological abnormality within Professor Eysenck. The truth, however, is that no validation exists for any one of the principal tenets of psychoanalytic theory (eg transference, repression, castration anxiety, the Oedipus complex). When Freud and his followers have appealed to facts in support of their position they have almost always done so in a scientifically inadmissible manner. Some of their characteristic stratagems were recently pointed out in a paper by S. Rachman and myself entitled *Psychoanalytical 'evidence': a critique based on Freud's case of Little Hans* (Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, August 1960). There is no virtue in a 'balanced eclecticism' such as Mr Richardson favours when it includes elements that have no scientific standing.

Psychoanalytic therapy, despite its customary length and costliness has never been able to claim a percentage of favourable results significantly better than the 50 per cent or so usually

LABOUR'S DEFENCE POLICY

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STEPHEN SWINGLER MP
JOHN HORNER

5.00 - 7.00
The Alliances and the Way Forward
JUDITH HART MP
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obtained by the simple traditional methods practiced, for example, in general hospitals. The 90 per cent level of favourable results in 210 neurotic patients reported in my book *Psychotherapy by Reciprocal Inhibition* is in contrast to this, and it is a level of success that appears to be approximated by other therapists who employ methods based on learning theory (many of whom are represented in Professor Eysenck's book). While there is a great need for properly controlled comparative studies (of which some are under way or projected) the available facts afford good grounds for optimism about the learning theory approach. It is worth noting that a recent survey of follow-up studies of neurotic cases successfully treated by nonanalytic methods has shown that relapse is rare, contrary to the predictions of the psychoanalysts.

It was perhaps his annoyance at Professor Eysenck menacing his entrenched ideas that led Mr Richardson to misconceive the relationship between Professor Eysenck's work and mine. He refers to me as a 'disciple' of Professor Eysenck. If he had applied his mind dispassionately to the contents of *Behaviour Therapy and the Neuroses* he would have gathered that Professor Eysenck and I have always worked independently of each other, in different but complementary areas of a common field of study.

JOSEPH WOLPE
Research Professor of Psychiatry
University of Virginia

MAURICE RICHARDSON *writes*: By all means let Professor Wolpe rush in where Professor Eysenck disdains to tread. If he reads a review that I wrote recently for the NS, he will realise that my own attitude towards psychoanalysis is rather far from being uncritical. I do not think he has met any of my criticisms of Professor Eysenck or himself and he is significantly silent on the role of transference in any form of psychotherapy. As for his claims of 90 per cent favourable results, these are so strikingly out of the ordinary that they suggest that the successes may be due to either the superb quality of the technique, or — which I am inclined to think more probable – to the selection of cases for treatment; this may have acted so that only cases particularly suitable for learning theory therapy came Professor Wolpe's way. A more indicative test could be arranged if he were to take a random selection of cases and one that would offer a less limited range of clinical pictures. I am rather relieved to note that my description of Professor Wolpe as a 'disciple' of Professor Eysenck is a misconception. The possible consequences of an intimate rapport between two such consistently successful thinkers was beginning to oppress me.

SIR JOHN SQUIRE

SIR, – I have been commissioned by Messrs Hutchinson to write the biography of the late Sir John Squire, in which task I am receiving the active help of his family and literary executors. If any of your readers have any letters or personal reminiscences which they would be kind enough to send me, I can assure them that the letters will be treated with the greatest care and promptly returned.

PATRICK HOWARTH
912 Nell Gwynn House, SW3

GREENE ON GREENE

SIR, – I'm sorry, but I've done it again. The prize you have awarded to a Mr Baxter for a fragment of my autobiography in verse should in fact be sent to me. If you feel I had an unfair advantage in knowing about that dog in the pram you are at liberty to send the guinea, to support a good cause, to the John Gordon Society, of which I happen to be President.

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The Voice of the Tortoise

R. H. S. CROSSMAN

What are the qualities required to lead the British Labour Party? From 1918, when Sidney Webb gave it its Constitution, until Hugh Gaitskell's succession, Labour had only three leaders. The first two were big personalities – and both came to a sticky end. By 1931 MacDonald felt at home only among his Party's enemies and became a hollow, crumbling pillar of the Establishment. His aloof, jealous style of leadership was replaced by that of another strong and colourful personality. But, whereas MacDonald had grown out of his socialism, Lansbury, the beloved rebel, never quite grew up. Under his leadership, the Conference in 1934 accepted 'unilateralism'. Two years later the mood had shifted. Instead of a general strike against war, the demand now was for sanctions to save Abyssinia, and Ernest Bevin had Lansbury flung out. Who was to succeed him? Faced by the obvious choice between Morrison and Greenwood, the Parliamentary Party voted for a *tertium quid*. A non-pacifist Left-winger was required, and Clem Attlee was the only one available with an impeccable military background as a Major at Gallipoli. No one expected the arrangement to last; but, to its surprise, the Party discovered that it preferred Clem's brisk chairmanship to the strong leadership either of his predecessors or of his rivals.

So for 20 years – including five years of wartime Coalition and six of Labour Government – the cult of personality was replaced by the cult of anonymity. During this epoch the very qualities which had made Attlee seem so unsuitable – his unimpressive appearance, his difficulty in making personal contacts and his canny determination to lead from behind – were hymned as the marks of a democratic Leader. The Right accepted him for his matter-of-fact orthodoxy and the Left because they feared something worse. By the end, the whole party was convinced of his indispensability.

What was the secret of his hold on the controls of power? His own autobiography reveals nothing. Indeed, it is somewhat less true to life than that brilliant parody Christopher Hollis published in *Punch*. Now, with the assistance of Francis Williams, Lord Attlee has had another shot at saying something revealing about himself. *A Prime Minister Remembers** consists partly of extracts from tape recordings of conversations at Cherry Cottage, partly of episodes written by Williams after reading all Attlee's private papers. But, since Attlee has corrected and approved the whole text, it must be accepted as authentic and final. This is the most we are likely to learn from the Leader whom Ernest Bevin, over a drink in the House of Commons smoking room, used to describe as 'my little man'.

A Prime Minister Remembers does Mr Williams small credit. Sir Arthur Bryant was free to reshape the Alanbrooke diaries: and the resulting work has a form and coherence which are quite lacking from this 'combined operation'. In the latter half, certain episodes seem to have been selected because Lord Attlee had one or two documents in his files which could pad the chapters out. The first part, which is based chiefly on tape recordings, is a great deal more interesting, since it includes in succinct form his own judgments on many of those he worked with, his personal version of a number of controversial episodes and his mature reflections on such great issues as the atom bomb and Indian independence. Having known Lord Attlee, from a respectful distance, ever since I was a boy in a London suburb and he was Postmaster-General, I found these chapters fascinating. They left me with three rather disturbing impressions.

The first is of a great self-assurance in dealing with military affairs. Defence has always been a sphere in which he felt himself at home, whether as Churchill's deputy during the war or as Truman's opposite number afterwards. A whole chapter of this book is devoted to terse judgments on our wartime commanders; another to our attitude to the Soviet Union, where, like Churchill, whose Mediterranean strategy he swallows quite uncritically, Attlee blames the Americans for weakness. The limits, however, of his military competence are revealed in a comment on strategic bombing:

> Of course the ultimate responsibility for bombing policy lay with the Cabinet and I don't seek to evade it, but I thought that concentration on strategic targets such as oil installations would have paid better . . . How much was effected by the bombing of cities – which contained armament factories of course – is a question. The German morale stood up to it pretty well. I fancy that Lord Cherwell also doubted the efficacy of mass bombing.

The massive ignorance of the Tizard-Cherwell controversy here revealed is only equalled by Lord Attlee's later admission of his ignorance about atomic fall-out:

> On the knowledge we had we were right. You can't make judgments retrospectively. We knew nothing whatever at that time about the genetic effects of an atomic explosion . . . Whether the scientists directly concerned knew, or guessed, I do not know.

On a recent television programme, Sir Charles Snow rightly expressed astonishment at the blandness of this denial. In his military thinking, Lord Attlee has remained to this day the Major from Gallipoli and the deputy to Churchill.

The second impression I get is of a disconcerting streak of heartlessness in his judgment of his colleagues. Himself a profoundly modest man, he cannot conceal a wry pleasure when people fail who are less modest and much cleverer than he is. In these reminiscences, two men are specially singled out for punishment – Harold Laski and Edvard Benes. 'Little Benes', we are told, 'was quite sure he could fix everything. He was too clever by half' – while the human frailty expressed by Harold Laski in a private letter is mercilessly exposed. There are also sharp little digs at Dalton and Cripps. A stronger Prime Minister could have prevented the former's resignation from the Chancellorship. Attlee dismisses it as 'a result of one of the silliest indiscretions in recent history.' He is equally unsympathetic in his account of the devaluation crisis in 1949. 'I am afraid,' he says, 'Stafford did take it rather hard. He had a feeling that people were accusing him of something not quite honourable, particularly as he'd had to deny it right up to the last. He was rather a silly ass that way.'

My third and deepest impression is of the tough psychological defences this strange man acquired during his leadership. They are seen most clearly when he describes exactly how he formed his Cabinet in 1945, how he came to his decisions and sacked his Ministers. Here, fossilised for immortality, is that concept of matter-of-fact chairmanship, as contrasted with dynamic leadership, which Lord Attlee personified.

> You take a decision and then have done with it. No good to keep on asking yourself if you've done the right thing.

Most men, after 30 years of active public life, have some second thoughts, some reappraisals, some awareness of things that might have been better done. Not so Lord Attlee. I could find in this book no issue on which he concedes that he might have been at fault. Distinguishing himself from 'clever intellectuals', he takes pride in his 'judgment'. Yet he wanted to postpone the 1945 election for fear of losing it, and he was catastrophically wrong in selecting first February 1950 and then October 1951 for his two appeals to the country. Of all this he is firmly unaware. Nor does he feel, on reflection, the slightest unease at the fact that, only three years after achieving a huge majority, his Government had lost its dynamic and by 1951 was floundering.

Labour politics is a rough life, especially for leaders. Indeed, I can think of no job which submits the personality to such a

* *Heinemann*. 21*s*.

chronic nervous strain. It was inevitable, therefore, that Clement Attlee should grow a thick shell in order to survive the jealousy and intrigues of his colleagues. After reading this book I realised for the first time the significance of that symbol which adorns our Fabian pamphlets. Here we have the modern Fabius Cunctator and nothing represents his character more accurately than the tortoise, with its little head and bright eyes poking out from below the shell.

Hanky – Panky

MICHAEL HOWARD

Future historians of 20th-century England, seeking where power in our confused oligarcho-democratic society really lay, may well hesitate long over the figure of Maurice Hankey. For more than 25 years, from his appointment as Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence in 1912 until his retirement from the Secretaryship of the Cabinet shortly before the Second World War, the strings of government passed through his formidably capable hands. Diligent, ingenious, selfless and unfailingly discreet, he was indispensable to generations of statesmen and soldiers alike.

Opponents in the bitterest controversies agreed only in trusting and consulting Hankey. Watching the conflicts of his superiors, he knew how to let passions exhaust themselves before putting forward, at precisely the right moment, the formula on which all could agree. Meticulous over detail, he still found time to present inexperienced or overburdened Ministers with lucid and far-ranging memoranda suggesting broad lines of policy which they were too busy or too ignorant to think out for themselves. He created for himself an unprecedented position which might well be described as that of Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister, and one in which he has had no single successor. The post has virtually been put into commission: to fill his place we have had to create not only the Cabinet Office but the Ministry of Defence. No wonder Sir Henry Wilson cried, 'If you once lose hold of Hanky-Panky you are done, absolutely done!'

Hankey's papers and memoirs will one day be as indispensable to the historian as were his talents to the statesmen who employed them. He has now decided to make public what must be a considerable proportion of those documents which deal with the First World War and the years which preceded it, and though we hope that more will follow – at 84 Lord Hankey works as daemonically as ever – these two generous volumes* give us plenty to go on with.

* *The Supreme Command 1914-1918. Allen & Unwin.* 2 vols. 84*s.*

It must be said at once that there are no remarkable and unexpected revelations. The Sunday newspaper which bought up the serial rights must have been sadly disappointed. The great antagonists of the First World War, Haig, French, Wilson, Robertson, Asquith, Churchill and Lloyd George, have already spilled enough beans to glut the most voracious appetite, and Hankey has nothing very sensational to add. Indeed those very characteristics of discretion and loyalty which brought him such success have probably induced him to delay his own account of events until all that was discreditable has been revealed by other hands and he can tell his story without any breach of trust. The result may be disappointing for the sensation-seeker, but it is history as informed, as magisterial and as complete as that of Clarendon; a predecessor to whom Lord Hankey stands worthy of comparison, not only for the distinguished part which he himself played in the events which he describes, but for the rolling splendour of his prose.

If Hankey tells us little that is new about the First World War, is he more revealing about himself? Can one judge from these memoirs what sort of man he was and how much power he wielded? Was he a useful but colourless secretary or an omnipotent *éminence grise*? Why was he so universally trusted and what use did he make of the trust placed in him? What were his own political and military views? Fortunately, Hankey does not choose to be

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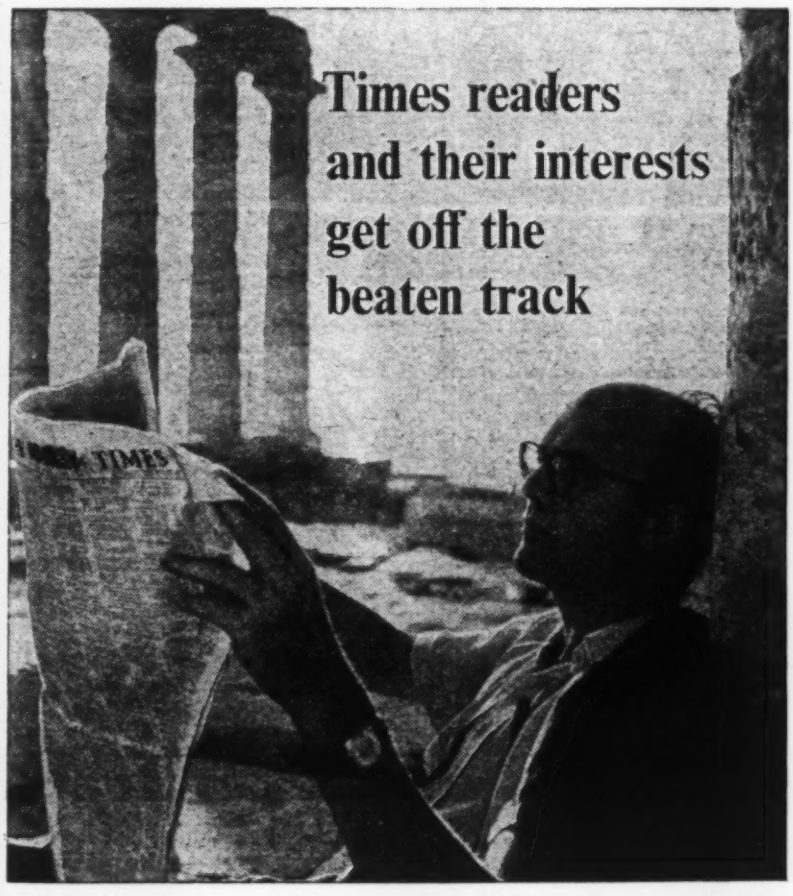

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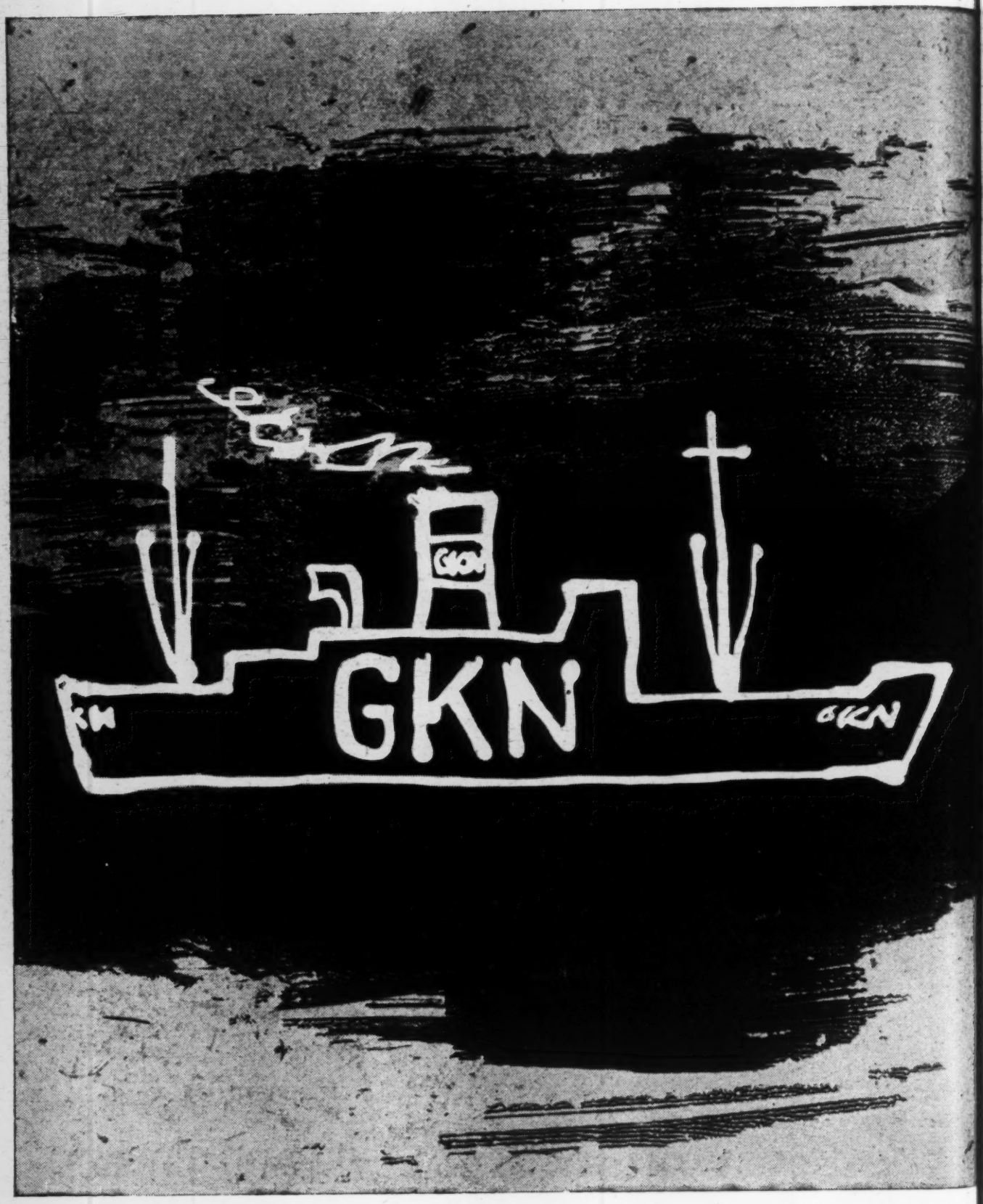
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secretive about any of these matters. He writes freely, even garrulously about himself; and in learning about Hankey we can also learn much about the forces which shaped British policy during the First World War.

Hankey was, first and foremost, a naval officer. He had been brought up in the Nineties in that rigid and rigorous service which preached that the peace of the world depended on the continuing greatness of Britain, and that the greatness of Britain depended on her continuing command of the sea. It was the age of Seeley and Laughton, of Newbolt, Corbett and Mahan, the age above all of Admiral Sir John Fisher, that erratic genius who discerned Hankey's ability as a young Captain of Marines in the Mediterranean Fleet and whose influence brought him into the small group of staff-officers charged with the examination of the problems which would confront Great Britain on the outbreak of a major war.

It was thus natural for Hankey to see his problems primarily in terms of naval warfare. The next war, in his view, would be fought according to the principles which such pundits as Sir Julian Corbett and Admiral Mahan had derived from their study of Britain's naval history. The first need would be for the Navy to gain 'command of the sea'. Then it could carry out two tasks. It could exert ruthless economic pressure – Hankey was openly hostile to all idea of neutral rights – to bring the enemy to his knees. And it could if necessary land a small British army wherever it would prove to be strategically most effective. Hankey's contribution to the first of these tasks, apart from his successful attempts to prevent British ratification of the Declaration of London of 1909, lay principally in the great pre-war reports which he prepared on economic warfare and on trading with the enemy, on which British wartime policy was very largely to be based; while it was his professional Marine's interest in the technical problems of the second which set on foot the serious study of amphibious warfare in Britain.

Certainly the idea of Britain contributing to a great clash of mass armies had no place in Hankey's scheme of things. He opposed the cry for National Service before the war, and viewed its introduction in 1916 without enthusiasm. Like all sailors he was openly doubtful about the decision to commit the BEF to fight in Western Europe by the side of the French. Could he have foreseen the hecatombs to which that decision was to lead, he would no doubt have been more doubtful still.

The decision to send the BEF to France was taken by the British government in the belief that the war would be settled there, in a few great battles, within a matter of weeks, and that the presence even of a small British force might just tip the scale. By the end of 1914 events had proved this assumption to be wildly wrong; and, on Christmas Day, Hankey employed his leisure in writing a memorandum which suggested that the war could now be won either by devising some form of armoured vehicle to penetrate the German defences, or by using British sea-power to outflank them via the Dardanelles.

He found the younger members of the Cabinet, Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, enthusiastic about this latter idea. Britain's traditional weapons, sea-power and amphibious flexibility, would after all come into their own. So amid general optimism began the long tale of muddle, incompetence and misunderstanding which doomed the Gallipoli expedition to disaster as effectively as so many other British amphibious ventures had been doomed in the past, and as yet more were to be doomed in the future. Sea-power was not enough without the organisation and the equipment to exploit it. By the beginning of 1916 Hankey's plans were in ruins. Churchill and Fisher had gone, in disgrace and confusion. The Admiralty was in the hands of cautious professionals concerned rather with protecting their own forces than with destroying those of the enemy. At the War Office the 'Westerners' reigned supreme. And even Hankey began to consider a compromise peace.

It is here that we can see the limitations on Hankey's capacity to influence events. In 1915 he had a policy, and he could use his unique position to get it carried out. In 1916 he had none; but he had the sense to realise it. Much as he mistrusted the policy of Robertson and Haig, he did nothing to weaken their power. They believed that they could win the war on the Western Front, and for lack of any evident alternative he supported them. What else was there to do? Even the Navy seemed unable to achieve the glorious things which Mahan and Corbett had promised. Not only did the long-awaited clash of capital fleets prove indecisive; worse, the Navy seemed powerless to prevent the Germans from winning the war by the very means which Mahan had dogmatically pronounced to be useless – the *guerre de course*, waged now with submarines. Here Hankey could at least do something to avert complete disaster, by inducing Lloyd George to compel the Admiralty, much against its will, to introduce the convoy system; but how the war was to be won he saw no more clearly than anyone else.

Yet if Hankey was no *éminence grise*, neither was he a passive amanuensis for successive Prime Ministers. In the first part of the War, when he did have a policy, he had bitterly watched it running to waste for lack of any sound organisation to test, elaborate and carry it out. Now that he had no policy, he could at least create such an organisation to put at the disposal of a man who had: a staff to collect and sift information and on the basis of it offer advice; a small body within the Cabinet, free from departmental responsibilities and meeting daily, to take major decisions; and an executive machine embracing not only both armed services but all relevant branches of the civil government as well.

Such was the organisation which Hankey and Lloyd George between them devised, in the War Cabinet with its formal agenda, minutes and recorded decisions, and in the secretariat which grew up to serve it. No longer were vital decisions to be taken by informal Ministerial groups or even by individual Ministers without consultation with their colleagues. No longer were the armed services to plan in mutually antagonistic isolation. No longer were military and civilian to inhabit two distinct worlds. Served by the organisation, with Hankey at its head, Lloyd George was able to emerge supreme in 1918 over his political and military adversaries; to negotiate with his allies, as Asquith never could, for an agreed common strategy; and even to create an embryonic Allied High Command. The campaign which the Allies planned for 1919 would no doubt have been a masterpiece of planned co-operation if it had been necessary. But it was not. The Central Powers collapsed in 1918; and to the credit for that collapse the remorseless economic pressure on which Hankey had originally built his hopes can lay considerable claim.

It would thus be wrong to see Hankey as anything other than he saw himself: a devoted public servant, who served his successive masters with selfless loyalty, saving them if he could from outrageous error and watching with satisfaction when they adopted his good ideas as their own. And it would be equally wrong to see him as a figure significant only in the field of national defence. His real achievement transcended the sphere of military policy. It lay in the perfection, if not the creation, of the whole machinery of central Cabinet administration which governs us with such remarkable efficiency today.

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Edison. By MATTHEW JOSEPHSON. *Eyre & Spottiswoode.* 42*s.*

If, as Whitehead has written, 'the greatest invention of the nineteenth century was the invention of the method of invention,' then Thomas Alva Edison was the greatest inventor of them all. His contributions to telegraphy, electric light, the phonograph, the cinematograph, and the storage battery, important as they were, are now less significant than his method of making them. His first step, as we learn from this solid and well-documented biography, was to analyse the need in detail, and to consider the technological conditions imposed by the problem itself. For example, domestic electric lighting needed not only a lamp but an economic distribution system for electricity. He therefore rejected the apparently promising arc-lamp, in favour of the more difficult incandescent lamp, because he realised that the former could never be a low-current light source, and would therefore not be suitable for a distribution system. He then considered the possible solutions, in an exhaustive and systematic way; always with confidence that a solution could be found. If some arrangement gave nearly the required result, then there must be some other arrangement which would give the required result itself. The method was particularly suited to team work, and this was the most important innovation of all.

Edison's laboratories at Menlo Park, founded in 1876, were the first in the world in which engineering inventions were systematically devised in this way. Together with the laboratories of the German dyestuffs firms, founded about the same time, they set the pattern for 20-century industrial research. There were important differences between Edison's approach and that of the German chemists. Edison did not have a formal scientific education. Because he worked in fields in which the basic theory was imperfectly understood, he was sometimes able, by trial-and-error, to show up the theoretical scientists. This gave him an anti-theoretical bias, which he communicated to much American technology, even though he did employ large numbers of formally trained scientists. On the other hand, the dyestuffs industry was based, and knew that it was based, on the theoretical work of Kekule, and the division between the 'practical man' and the 'scientist,' which has done so much to hamper technology in England and in America, did not impede the advance of the German chemical industry.

The pattern of systematic collaborative research, whether based on empiricism or on theory, has by now become standard. Professor Jewkes and others have suggested that it has been much less effective than its supporters claim, and that the usefulness of the lone inventor, thought to have disappeared since Edison himself found it necessary to do team research, is not yet at an end. Can we see, in the original Edisonian method, any seeds of decay?

Edison's analysis of the need for a particular invention, though vital for domestic electric light, was often at fault. His prediction that the main use of the phonograph would be for business dictation, and that of the storage battery for motor cars, were both wildly wrong. Failure to foresee the main application of a new discovery is a common failure of the imagination, and one which is more likely to occur in the corporation or government laboratory than with the lone inventor. Many such exercises of the imagination look foolish, and it doesn't often pay to look foolish in a corporation, still less in a government department.

Related to this failure of the imagination is the most serious failure of all for an inventor: conservatism. Edison's obstinate failure to see the superiority of alternating current for electricity distribution is an awful warning of how conservatism, especially about someone else's ideas, can strike the boldest of innovators – from Edison on AC to Rutherford's belief that the large-scale use of atomic energy was unlikely. It's not what we don't know that matters, but what we think we know but isn't true.

There is a remedy, if we remember that Edison was 40 when he made his blunder over AC. It is to provide an honourable road out for the professional research worker at a suitably early age. This is not difficult in industry, where he can become a plant manager. It's also easy in academic establishments: a decline in research interest, coupled with an increasing enthusiasm for academic politics, the history of science, or writing book reviews, can easily be dealt with by an increased amount of committee work. It's not easy in establishments concerned solely with technological research or invention. Promotion to research director is no help. Even if he is not expected to decide on research, he can still hold things up. Edison, of course, invented the nickel-iron battery at the age of 60. He took ten years, and could afford this scale of effort by then. But, dare one ask, could someone younger have done it more economically?

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Beyond the Marriage Bed

Modern German Stories. Edited by H. M. WAIDSON. *Faber.* 18*s.*

Love and Like. By HERBERT GOLD. *Deutsch.* 16*s.*

The Marriage Bed. By DANIEL CURLEY. *Michael Joseph.* 15*s.*

The Lecture. By NOEL BLAKISTON. *Chapman & Hall.* 14*s.*

Whatever you may expect to find in *Modern German Short Stories*, this deeply interesting but puzzling book will offer you some surprises. Its 19 tales were all first published after 1945. A few are by older hands: Herman Hesse, Gertrude von le Fort. But most of the writers are, from the given dates, around 40, a few years more or less. This means – if they grew up in Germany – 12 formative years spent in the Bosch-like world within the Hitlerian frontiers, 12 years, moreover, with little access to anything but 'permitted' ideas and reading. Yet in these particular stories, however sensitive and humane, it is hard to find any evidence at all that what has been has been. Without biographical notes, it is all too easy to feel that this special grouping together of names under such a title is meaningless. No biographical notes are given.

The odd thing is that many of the tales, especially those about war, might have been written anywhere. 'The Opened Order', about a soldier who thinks that he is delivering his own death warrant is so much like Bierce that, with a change or two in machineries, it could come out of Bierce's American Civil War. 'Ilya's Pigeons' and 'Aniela' are about the occupying forces in Russia and Poland; Russians or Poles might have written them. Still if there *is* a distinctive original voice – a national voice – it is not in any of the serious tales, good though they often are. It is in the five or six satirical comedies, which include the brilliant 'Dr Murke's Collection of Silences' by Heinrich Böll (b. 1917) and 'The New Flat' by Heinz Huber (b. 1922), a straightfaced satire about the anxieties of middle-class aspirations, middle-class taste – Pooter without the pathos. 'Eroticism', the narrator proses on, 'does not play a disturbing rôle in our circle, neither does illness'. These, and a few other stories, caustic behind their light and practical lunacy ('The Amusement Doctor', 'A Major Purchase'), are almost the only ones which border the Kafkan field. Modern American writing – for better or worse – seems to have touched the authors in this collection not at all.

The suburban preoccupations of American short story writers (divorce, neighbours, the gabble of psychiatry) are often their peculiar strength. Hammered home with unfailing technical skill, these themes have a powerful effect on the reader; you accept the mythology whole. Only when you have put the book away does a hollow sort of melancholy set in. What then makes *Love and Like* so stimulating a collection? The author has tremendous vitality, for one thing. And though he is based in that same American domestic world, he is able to take – in most of the tales – a step or two outside the myth.

This is most successfully done in the early and middle sections of the book. The first stories and the ones most recklessly vigorous in style are about Jewish first-generation Americans and their difficult children: not a new subject, but admirably re-cast, especially in the opening piece, 'The Heart of the

Artichoke', and an unexpected shorter tale about *not* turning the other cheek to an anti-Semitic business associate. Next comes a group about the Fulbright scholar abroad (Haiti, Paris). Two of the best tales are in this section. In one, a French fascist colonel, in Haiti, cheats a prostitute; the Jewish American publicly settles the debt. In the other, the visiting American frenziedly tries to get back a loan – something under 30 dollars – from a wretched old-world *mutilé de guerre*: the price, it had seemed in his first days in Paris, for being a co-director in a film. The latest tales thin out again into the old domestic battlefield business. The title story – a sharp and wounding description of a divorced husband paying his allotted visit – is certainly the least successful by short story standards. But Mr Gold, who forestalls the critic by a rather useful commentary at the end of the book, doubtless knows this too.

The Marriage Bed is a vigorous, intensely written collection centring once again on that special American trouble suggested by the title. The circuit of experience is also a particular one: student days in the seediest part of the South, adult life as a university teacher, ventures into shipyard-welding and factory work. And indeed, these events, we find from the publisher's note, are exactly those in the life of the author himself.

What to do with what really happened ('life', autobiography) when the product in mind is a work of fiction or poetry – that's the problem of most busy writers today. At least, it *ought* to be. Shouldn't a process or two take place before one reappears as the other? Mr Curley demonstrates one of the more sophisticated short cuts to 'creative' writing in use at the moment; he sets down what happened, then gives the whole thing a shake so that the meaning appears obscure. This is an effective device, for inexplicability, by traditional courtesy, seems mostly the reader's fault. All the same, Mr Curley's stories are far from flimsy, and the impact of much that he writes remains. Short story addicts should read this book, particularly for 'The Bribe', about a man who transports children to and from school; for 'The Fugitive', a maddish tale about an innocent middle-aged don who goes to work in a factory; for the one about the young man who wants to live in a poor neighbourhood to observe and reflect, and is always being hustled into jobs by kindly strangers – and also for the final page or two of 'The Marriage Bed' itself.

The stories in *The Lecture* – test this out on one called 'Mrs Webster' – are sharp, civilised, sympathetic. They are also unmistakably English, though it takes a little thought to work out why. Slightness? Politeness? They do seem less weighty, less ballasted with fundamentals than Mr Curley's, but are they really, when you look at the subjects? Every game, from love to chess, that humans play requires two 'sides' to keep the thing alive: host and guest, master and servant, teacher and pupil, parent and child. English writers tend to roam outside the husband-wife situation which preoccupies American; sometimes, especially if they are Irish, they can run through an entire book without getting round to it at all. The trouble is that this ranging gives an impression of vagueness: there is no recognisable base.

Mr Blakiston gets over the baselessness by other consistencies: style (which is ebullient and decorative); outlook (which is mannerly and kind). Like other English writers he prefers such themes – at country-house level – as age and youth, belief and non-

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belief, innocence and sophistication. There *are* domestic and marital situations in the Blakiston world, however: 'Honeymoon' is an interesting instance of how they can appear. It is about two clubland old gentlemen who set each other essay themes to sharpen their leisure. It is also about a Chelseaish young couple with other preoccupations. The girl, during a honeymoon week in Italy, finds that she has married herself to a bore, and asks her elderly clubman uncle for advice. He gives it, too. But if you think that this is purely an essay in spectatorship, then read the story.

NAOMI LEWIS

Wanted

A Mirror for Anglo-Saxons. By MARTIN GREEN. *Longmans.* 18*s.*

In the course of reading *A Mirror for Anglo-Saxons* I happened to glance at Beerbohm's account, benign and sly, of his visits to Swinburne at Putney, an essay which is likely in such company to acquire for some readers an all but furious charm.

> In life, as in (that for him more truly actual thing) literature, it was always the preterit that enthralled him.

The attitudes fondly ascribed there to Swinburne – attitudes to the past (the enthralling preterit) and to literature and life – are anathema to Mr Green, who sees them as basic to the wrongness, the misalignment, of British culture in this century. Equally, the civilities of luncheon at No. 2 The Pines (mutton, pale ale, apple pie), for all that it took place in what was then the suburbs, are rank with the 'gentlemanliness' against which his book protests.

Martin Green is enthralled by America and acidly critical of this country, where he was born and educated, going up to Cambridge soon after the end of the war. His *Mirror* is written in a vein of polemic autobiography which sets out the story of his hostility to the monstrous regiment of gentlemen, of his search for identity, of his eventual recognition of a loyalty to America, where he now is, and of his conclusion that the British must cultivate certain alternative and no less basic features of their tradition. A raw exasperation appears in the early pages: 'life' – the word is apparently used, moreover, in the intensive, Lawrentian sense – 'life, nowadays, has an exclusively American accent.' But this is later qualified, when he comes to appoint the four 'decent' men in whom the best of the British tradition is embodied. These are Lawrence, Orwell, Leavis and Amis – the effect of his choice is that of a metaphysical conceit, the apt and the startling concisely blended. He even says what the decent man should look like; the chosen four seem to have been amalgamated in the manner of that surely inefficient device whereby the police assemble the portrait of a wanted man from multiple descriptions. The decent man

> is small, neat, quick-moving, with a fresh-coloured, neat-featured, unemphatic face, without physical stateliness, wheeling a bicycle, carelessly dressed, open-necked, plain-mannered, shrewd, skeptical, friendly-jeering in tone, hostile to all elaborateness or eccentricity, unwilling to talk his emotions, but quick in his sympathies, soon intimately related to you, jealous of his masculinity, a family man, essentially private, needing and creating around him the atmosphere of decency, kindliness, cleanliness; the sort of man who asks skeptical questions after the meeting.

Unlike the police portraits, which look none too human, this one, some might think, is the living image of plain sublunary priggishness. In his last pages the writer reveals the one man who exactly fulfils the attributes of decency – Mellors of *Lady Chatterley.*

This book will reward the attention it is bound to get, because its indignation is often just and because it is one of the very first books to treat the excitement and respect which young people feel for American culture, while fortifying them in their dislike of the domestic situation. Though the Labour Party and the support it normally commands are at present in poor shape, there are signs that the cultural life of the country has taken a radical or democratic turn which has proved quite compatible with a great taste for America. To those of the left who like America and continue to be critical, for example, of our once mandatory francophilia, Mr Green's book will seem very eloquent. For those who believe that we suffer from an old, scarred, hierarchic culture, his book will have a really splendid vigour. Many would agree that English culture sometimes tends to serve low and cruel notions of class, though there is still no general understanding of this, and Mr Green scores continually with such examples as the disgraceful gentility of English films. He also points out how shrill, dishevelled and secretly inoffensive young writers are liable to be fêted as such by a spruce, enduring establishment and sent out presently to grass. His emphasis is unduly conspiratorial, but Colin Wilson is no doubt a ripe example.

Warning Americans against 'a superstitious valuation' of Europe, James spoke of their 'complex fate.' It is the Englishman's fate, for Mr Green, which is now the more complex. By this he chiefly means that the brilliance and supremacy of America impose new responsibilities on the Englishman, who must think hard about his altered role in the world. His role is scarcely diminished, though it now belongs more to the sphere of moral authority and of reverend intercessions on America's behalf. In particular, Mr Green shrewdly urges, he must resist the attractions of the worldliness which Americans expect from him; he must avoid the sophistication of James's erstwhile 'Europeans.' 'Decency,' of course, is the cure for that.

Since Mr Green's book was constructed from prolonged meditations in different foreign countries, it is not surprising that his picture of England seems rather out of date at times, 'angry' in the style of five or six years ago. (He is brief and oracular, by the way, about his positive reasons for preferring America, where 'every aspect of life took on a fine grainy roundness or knottedness.') He reproaches Gielgud with a representative inability to inspire audiences or drive them to emulation or to serious thoughts and does so at a time when public enthusiasm is evenly divided between Gielgud and new actors like Albert Finney, someone whose performances are the natural product of several very notable and fascinating years in the British theatre, whose strength relates to Brando's but is also distinctively English and working-class. Mr Finney's tabletalk, specimens of which were published the other day in *Sight and Sound,* runs over with 'decency.'

> *Interviewer:* Fundamentally, British acting strikes me as middle-class.
>
> *Albert Finney and Mary Ure:* Yes. Dreadfully!

The adverb is unfortunate, but the ease with such opinions are expressed in the interview suggests the background of popular assent which does, in fact, exist. However middle-class the theatre remains, its proprieties have been effectively rebuked.

More important than this, though, Mr Green's view of English life, delivered in a hortatory-academic prose that reaches for terms like 'self-questioning sanativeness,' is a thoroughly 'superstitious' one, highly dogmatic and highly cavalier. In no sense is it true – and this is the central gambit of the book – that 'every educated man in England is a gentleman.' His rhapsodic comparison between towns like Wigan, 'serious and spontaneous,' and the thin-blooded South is hugely overdone. He keeps comparing the triumphs of American life with the worst or weakest of Britain; he implies that our finest

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Shakespearean productions are less serious, or less spontaneous, than *On the Waterfront;* he goes on about the Olde Englishe habit here and virtually ignores the Williamsburg thing in America. Above all, the four writers he extols are regularly extolled here. Lawrence is part of a native tradition, as Dr Leavis has shown, and so is Dr Leavis, and so is Orwell. He alleges that all there is in England is gentlemanliness while offering at the same time to rehabilitate the society in terms of the other and better traditions which it provides. Mr Green's mirror is one of the malicious sort: the reader who finds certain of his dearest prejudices in this book, as I do, will find them greatly stretched and distorted.

More important still, while Mr Green has good ways of establishing that much in our culture is not only feeble but inhumane, his own book is inhumane. Now that the case for a common culture has been revived and sympathetically received, his democratic zeal, his list of hygienic attitudes, the 'unrelenting asperity' he commends, may well be taken more seriously than they deserve. Is all virtue to be open-necked and ride bikes, to be 'friendly-jeering in tone'? If the Sir Harold Nicolson figure has 'outlived its usefulness,' who are, or were, the other superfluous knights – Beecham? We are asked to admire Kingsley Amis for 'dehumanizing' his villains 'into simple nastiness.' We are asked to admire men whose claim it is to be 'decent, at best,' to stifle the sense that they may embody the well-known native tradition of self-righteousness. Mr Green's paradise is a forcing-house, a sheer gymnasium, in which all shall be fit, and fit only for a few estimable purposes.

KARL MILLER

The British Effort

The Birth of the Bomb. By RONALD CLARK. *Phoenix.* 16*s.*

This book is wrongly named. The atomic bomb came into existence in the United States, while this book is about what happened in Britain. But if the birth took place across the Atlantic, it was in England that it first became clear that such an event was possible. Mr Clark's theme is that we were the first country where a government decided that a nuclear weapon might be built and the first country in which substantial resources were made available for the purpose; he shows that by the time of Pearl Harbour research here had proved beyond reasonable doubt that a bomb was practicable and that these results, put at the disposal of the American authorities, played a major and perhaps a decisive part in convincing them.

In 1940 it was common talk among physicists that a nuclear weapon might be possible. It was known that a neutron could split the light isotope of uranium into two parts which moved apart with great speed; it was known also that three or four neutrons broke off at the same time, which themselves could split other atoms and make possible a chain reaction.

In order to be sure, however, that a nuclear weapon would work, several other steps were necessary. The most important was to realise that a large enough piece of light uranium would explode spontaneously, without admixture with heavy water or graphite or anything else that would slow the neutrons down and make them more effective in causing fission. That being realised, an estimate of the critical size for an explosion was necessary, a few pounds, as it turned out to be, instead of a few tons, as was at first thought. And, finally, those who believed in the bomb had to show that chemical technology was capable of separating pounds of the light isotope from bulk uranium, even though the separation of isotopes, apart from heavy water, had been accomplished only in scientific laboratories and on a minute scale.

Mr Clark's book describes how all these steps were taken in this country in the first two years of the war mainly by groups of British and refugee scientists working in university laboratories. Their work was co-ordinated by the so-called MAUD committee, and a report presented to the government's Scientific Advisory Committee in the August of 1941. Lord Hankey was the chairman; there is a curious story of how Rutherford, who had been known to ridicule the idea that nuclear energy could be utilised, had once told him that some inner sense, for which there was no scientific justification, warned him that this might not be so and that it might be of importance to the defence of the country. Lord Hankey was asked to keep an eye on it. Whether or not he was influenced by his memory of this conversation, his committee, after interviewing many scientists, reported in September to the Cabinet that the bomb could and should be made. Although, according to the author of this book, few of those involved appear to have liked the prospect, they thought that the Germans might be making one and therefore that we had to make one first.

Meanwhile Lord Cherwell had already presented his own version of the MAUD committee's report to the Prime Minister; though doubting until the last days that the bomb would work, in August 1941 it looked to Cherwell as if Russia was crumbling and that without a decisive weapon there was no clear road to victory; the stake, partly foreign scientists difficult to use elsewhere and partly industrial effort in Canada, at that time seemed not too large; the gamble was worth taking and Cherwell advised accordingly. Churchill, acting with his customary speed, at once referred the matter to the Chiefs of Staff Committee in a minute which ran 'Although I personally am quite content with the existing explosives, I feel we must not stand in the way of improvement, and I therefore think that action should be taken in the sense proposed by Lord Cherwell.' The Chiefs of Staff agreed.

The sums allocated, £100,000 for the next six months, appear trivial in comparison with an expenditure several thousand times greater ultimately incurred by the United States. The importance of the decision was none the less considerable, partly for the scientific information obtained and even more for its effect in America. Mr Clark describes how two outstanding physicists from that country were shown our work in the autumn of 1941, and on the basis of their report the decision was taken in Washington just before Pearl Harbour to embark on a greatly expanded programme of research. Six months later, in June 1942, the further decision was taken that the bomb should be built in the United States and the British effort merged in the American. At this point the detailed account of events which occupies most of this book comes to an end.

In none of these early decisions is there recorded any discussion of the problems which weigh so heavily with us today, whether on moral grounds it can ever be right either to build or use such weapons. I doubt if many informed people, either scientists or any one else, guessed at that time that the first bomb would be as destructive as it turned out to be; still less did they anticipate the megaton weapons of today. But even if they had, the overriding fact was the war with Nazi Germany; they might be making a bomb; therefore we must make one first. There was no other decision that they could have made.

It is a historical accident that the discovery of nuclear fission was made just before a war. Had it been made two or three years later, the decision whether or not to develop a weapon would have been made by governments at peace. It is difficult not to believe that the major powers would have decided to go ahead, and for the same reason – fear of being forestalled. Among scientists there would not have been the same willingness on

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the part of outstanding men to devote themselves wholly to it. Nevertheless in a few years the result would have been the same. The history of nuclear science since the discovery of fission tells us that, if a weapon can be made, it will be made.

Fortunately, it has not taught us that because a weapon exists it will necessarily be used; Korea and Indo-China show the contrary. But that other historical accident, that the bomb was ready before the surrender of Japan, has shown that a government which can use a nuclear weapon without fear of retaliation may do so. But this fateful decision and its causes and consequences lie outside the period which the author of this book has investigated and about which he has written an account which is detailed, correct and readable.

N. F. MOTT

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Marnie. By WINSTON GRAHAM. *Hodder & Stoughton.* 16*s.*

Imaginary Toys. By JULIAN MITCHELL. *New Authors.* 16*s.*

They don't make them like they used to. I admire enormously some of the slim volumes on my shelves but I get all wistful when I think what it must have been like to get *Kipps*, say, hot from the press, or a solid, rainy-weekend Arnold Bennett. Even the grown-ups had their Chums Annual in those days. Still, we've got Mr Edward Hyams, and I only wish the publishers had embargoed his new novel until the log-fire season was upon us and the fog was swirling outside.

All We Possess is a deep draught of the life of one Edward Tillotson, a clerk in the free gift department of a cigarette factory. Written in the biographical style, it traces – at an easy, comfortable pace – Edward's rise to a company directorship and an expense account, and it leaves him at the point where he emerges from prison after a sentence for fraud. The cockney factory girl Doris with whom Edward began his adventures rises also in her fashion, to become first a model and then a Paris tart; Edward marries a lady journalist called Celia and it is with their soft-centred life that the novel is principally concerned. Edward is not a *Room at the Top* success: he backs his way up the ladder – even the Sunbeam tourer which was his first success-symbol was acquired more or less by accident.

There are several things about Mr Hyams's work that irritate me slightly. I don't like his constant editorialising (although many do), and I think that he might preach less about the use and meaning of words in his text and practise more in his dialogue. But despite these (to me) flaws I found this novel highly satisfying.

Mr Hyams for a wet weekend; Yashar Kemal for a long and dry one. *Memed, My Hawk* is a distinguished novel without doubt, but an austere one. It is an epic folk tale, set in the Taurus Mountains in southern Turkey. Ince Memed, a peasant boy, lives a life of hardship under the headman of five mountain villages. He is in love with a girl called Hatché, whom the headman wants to marry off to his own nephew. Memed and Hatché run away and are pursued; Memed shoots the nephew and escapes, while Hatché is falsely charged with murder. Memed becomes a bandit pledged, in the folklore tradition, to fight oppression and in particular to settle the headman's hash and rescue Hatché. This is a lovely, classical plot – it would have made a fine opera and will probably make a marvellous movie. The book is written in a simple biblical style – the new Bible, I mean. 'Child, you're hungry. Wait, I'll bring you some soup' – 'I would like it' – 'It will warm you up' – 'It may stop my shivering.' This kind of style goes well with a 100-pager, but one grows a little parched after 350. However, taken slowly, and not gabbled through on reviewer's overdrive, it should be a fine experience to read this novel.

An Indian novel next, and not the chore that the preface headed 'Please read this note before reading the novel' would make it out to be. The time is the restless pre-independence in the Punjab. Mr Singh takes one family of Sikhs: Buta Singh, the magistrate, sycophantic to the English, copying their gin-sling slang and hoping for a decoration for long and loyal service; Sher Singh, his student son, the rebel, stirred by the Hindustani Socialist Republic Army to 'shoot English officials and the Indian toadies who serve them;' Champak, Sher's wife, who pursues independence in quite a different way and who is the first Indian nymphomaniac it has been my pleasure to meet in literature. Through this family Mr Singh gives us a lively and fascinating novel, marred only by a rather silly sub-plot about a peasant woman's illness.

Mr Winston Graham's new novel is about Marnie Elmer, or Mollie Jeffrey, or Mary Taylor – they're all the same girl, a liar and a thief. After several changes of job she fetches up at a printing works and subsequently leaves it with £1,270 10*s.* in her handbag. The boss, Mark Rutland, who is interested in her – in love with her, in fact – catches her up and begins probing her fantasy-world. A girl thief: there's a splendid theme for a novel. But although it held me, I felt let down when it was over. I felt cheated when Marnie submitted to a psycho-analyst – I wanted to learn more about her some other way. Graham has chosen to tell the story in the first person, which gives him greater opportunities for an insight into the girl than he has taken.

Imaginary Toys is a first novel about contemporary Oxford – a *Glittering Coffin* with a plot. The idea is interesting. Mr Mitchell has four narrators, and four narrative styles: the testimony of Charles Hammond, ex-public schoolboy; the notebook of Nicholas Sharpe, homosexual; the letters of Jack Evan's, coal miner's son; the stream-of-consciousness of Elaine Cole, middle-class with a mummy. The themes are love, class, homosexuality – Jack's love for Elaine, Charles's understanding of homosexuality from Nicholas and of the new class set-up from Jack; the four narratives interweave and touch and affect each other. Mr Mitchell steps nimbly out of one character into another, but I felt at length that I was being treated to a crafty piece of legerdemain; by rapidly changing masks every few pages he distracted attention from the fact that they *were* masks and not real flesh-and-blood people. But an interesting experiment, as I say, and most expertly done; and enough talent shown for one to look forward to his next novel.

KEITH WATERHOUSE

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

A Thousand and One Tonights

TOM DRIBERG

Ad-libbing suits *Tonight*. Last Monday an unofficial strike of electricians hit the BBC's live programmes. Only *Tonight* did – or, to be fair, could – go on: not indeed as usual but, with typical light-hearted resourcefulness, on a rain-swept fire-escape landing instead of in the darkened studio. *Tonight* (Monday to Friday, 6.50 pm) is one of the more encouraging phenomena of British television. Having started four years ago, in a rather slapdash way – to fill the gap, now primevally remote, known as the 'toddlers' truce'—it has a steady 7½ million or so viewers and will soon reach its 1,000th edition. (For its 1,001st, Cliff Michelmore thinks they ought to do a cod *Arabian Nights*.)

This week's *Radio Times* prints pictures of 'the *Tonight* team': Kenneth Allsop, Macdonald Hastings, Fyfe Robertson, Alan Whicker, Derek Hart, Trevor Philpott and Michelmore. This is, of course, the team known to viewers: it must be one of the most unstandardised teams in the history of entertainment – Robertson's prophetic beard and querulous Scottish voice contrasting as sharply with Michelmore's placid rotundity as Whicker's no-nonsense earthiness does with Hart's smooth versatility. But the full *Tonight* team includes those never seen on the screen, the production people. Chief of these, now that Donald Baverstock has moved up, is the Editor, Alasdair Milne. There are four associate producers. Antony Jay, Gordon Watkin, Tony Essex and Ned Sherrin; and a number of production assistants.

Recently I spent a ten-hour day sitting in on the creation and presentation of one edition of *Tonight*. In some ways – the rhythm of mounting and receding tension, the scramble against the deadline – it was like the production of a newspaper, and this is TV journalism, the performers being reporters and interviewers rather than actors. What has survived from the earliest days of *Tonight* is the informality which is a main element in its style: the style, hard to define, is important because without it the programme would simply be a jumble of bits and pieces. This informality arises naturally from the fact that the programme still comes as near improvisation as any regular magazine programme can. Film, as of Whicker's extensive foreign tours, has to be prepared in advance, and is doubly of value: it has pace, music, and variety, and gets the programme out of the studio; and (since the live part of the programme is hardly rehearsed at all) the filmed items provide several 'breathers' of a few minutes each in which the studio can be rearranged and cameras moved. But fully half of an average *Tonight* is live, unrehearsed, and 'new on the day'.

Milne arrives at about 9.30 each morning in his small, hot, cluttered room in Lime Grove. (*Tonight* will not move into the new Centre for some time yet.) On the day of my visit he was much preoccupied with a book, published that day, which he had read the previous night: Sir Charles Snow's *Science and Government*. He was hoping to make it one of that night's main items. One difficulty was that many of the scientists who might have been interviewed about it were away in America; but one, eminently suitable, Professor R. V. Jones, should be in Aberdeen and might agree to be interviewed in the Glasgow studio. ('Check today's flights from Aberdeen to Glasgow.') There was a good deal of telephoning (*Tonight* must have as many calls, in and out, as any department of the BBC), and then the first, and almost the only, stroke of luck that day: Jones had an engagement in Glasgow that evening, anyway, so was driving there and would ring up about 4 pm to get a rough outline of the questions Derek Hart would be putting to him.

But, again as in a newspaper office, Milne and the rest of them were invariably talking about three or more possible items at once; and, whereas there was a lull around 11.15, at 11.30 the small room was suddenly full of two women and three men, *all* talking.

'Get on to Jeanne and see if you can get some pictures of Churchill with Cherwell' . . . 'Has anybody seen a *Reporter?* I left it on my desk last night.' 'Oh, that's fatal!' 'But who would take a *Reporter?*' . . . 'How's the parrot?' 'I think the parrot's a dud.' 'Better get those two cats who've got on to the South-end electoral roll, then' . . . 'Dr Margerison has left home with a map of London.'

This last message was ominous, for Dr M. was needed urgently for consultation. Why should he leave home *with a map of London* unless he were going somewhere unusual and untraceable? It took five 'phone-calls *not* to find out when someone else they wanted – Tom Hopkinson – would be home from South Africa. ('Gordon, have you *had* Mrs Patrick Campbell sent to you? She was a fabulous woman'.) Slight trouble with another BBC programme: some overlapping is hard to avoid. A moment after the room had been full, a pandemonium, it was empty again, so that Milne had to answer the 'phone himself – an unwise move, for he was caught by a bore. Next, the Kenya office rang to ask for a transcript of an interview in which Kenyatta had been mentioned.

Tonight lasts 39 minutes. They 'work to 35.' By noon on this day Milne was fairly sure of about 15 minutes of that night's programme. He likes to have 30 minutes planned by lunch-time. This includes film, cutting of which may continue throughout the day. On this day Milne got back to his office at 2.40, after lunching briefly at a pub round the corner and seeing a lot of uncut film of varying quality, and said: 'With a bit of luck we've got about 30 minutes. That's optimistic. It's going to be one of those days.'

It was. Some film had been delayed at London Airport. It was proving difficult to find Chris Brasher, who was wanted to comment that night on a *New Scientist* article about the athletic potentialities of endomorphs and mesomorphs. At 3.30 Milne said: 'I'm not really worrying yet. Things are going to look better at 5 o'clock.' Then, as the only person there who had read Snow's book, he began to draft the introduction to Hart's interview with Professor Jones. Then he handed the book over to Hart, who settled down with it in a back room where Michelmore was swotting up the Wakefield mystery plays – that night's opening item.

At 4.50 Milne's office was becoming 'a little congested'. Three 'phones were in use: on one of them Milne was discussing with Professor Jones the possible outline of Hart's interview. But Brasher had not been found and still did not know that he was scheduled to talk for four minutes that evening.

4.58: 'Have you coped with Kyle?' (film from Africa) 'Yes.' 'How long is he running?' 'We haven't coped to that extent yet.'

5.10: Brasher! Good . . .

5.12: Glasgow came through, to settle the Jones interview arrangements.

5.34: Milne dictated introduction to film of seals.

At 6, Milne went up to the dubbing section. Film was still being cut. Photographs of Lord

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'Marking Time'
GRANADA TV

Cherwell were meant to be coming by taxi.

At 6.46, up in the gallery above the studio, Ned Sherrin was saying: 'The film situation's rather critical. We're due on in four minutes, and there's no film yet. Will you let me know as soon as Mr Martial Rose arrives [he was in the first item]? It would relax us a little.'

The mood of *Tonight* behind the scenes is not, as you gather, relaxed. Halfway through this programme Tony Essex said: 'I can save you 20 seconds' (of film). Not till towards the end of it could the decision be taken to drop the Harvesters – the folk singers standing by, patiently and picturesquely. All this makes it the more extraordinary that Michelmore should always present to the public so unruffled an appearance. His handling of hitches has been one of *Tonight's* great assets: the viewers feel that they are being taken into his confidence. He is, perhaps, slightly less chubbily amiable than he was four years ago: he has grown in strength and authority, and is said to be easier than he used to be to work with.

As Milne had foreseen, this was 'one of those days.' A picture of Sir John Cockcroft (wrongly captioned, rushed straight up to the studio from the taxi) was described as being of Lord Cherwell. But the Brasher interview and some of the film were excellent.

Talking afterwards, Milne tried to explain what makes this programme so remarkable. He did not succeed fully in doing so; but he emphasised two points – that it is 'a collective operation by people who think basically alike', and that, assuming that the viewers are more intelligent than they are sometimes supposed to be, 'it's our job to communicate to them what *we* think interesting: not to aim at a minority, or a majority, but at oneself.' The principles behind such a job are now unspoken and instinctive: Milne and his colleagues react and judge quickly. Of *Tonight's* interviewing technique, he says: 'It's our job to put the questions that people would like to put if they were in our place . . . One goes for the narrow, defined area: "What has this man got that I want to get out of him?"'.

Solid as the success of *Tonight* still is, Milne feels that 'the concept of the magazine programme is beginning to be outdated.' He would like to be able to devote longer time, inside or outside *Tonight*, to special subjects; to do *Tonight* specials on topical issues.

But the next *Tonight* will be tonight.

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'Admirably captures the mounting tension of John's reign. Mr Warren has given us at last a plausible and satisfying picture of this baffling yet fascinating man.' **Geoffrey Barraclough, Observer.** 'Now at last, with the publication of W. L. Warren's readable and well-presented book there is an account of John's life and reign based on modern research and set forth in a manner that will appeal as much to the general reader as to the student. I found Dr Warren's enthusiasm for the detective work of medieval research irresistible.' **C. V. Wedgwood, Daily Telegraph** *7 plates* 30s

THISTLES AND ROSES

IAIN CRICHTON SMITH 'In (these poems) he has consolidated his virtues . . . he feels deeply and can, without shouting or waving his arms, express his feelings with both decorum and force.' *Norman MacCaig, BBC* 10s 6d

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Mahalia

FRANCIS NEWTON

The age of Billy Graham and MRA is not the ideal one for a great religious artist. At any rate after Mahalia Jackson's third song two elderly ladies, who looked more familiar with church services than the rest of the audience, walked out, leaving the Albert Hall to the sinners who can recognise the most majestic voice of faith they are likely to hear in our generation.

Mahalia Jackson, a huge, firm-fleshed woman whose face, radiating an internal beauty in repose, contorts with the love of the Lord when she sings, is one of those artists who are beyond good or bad taste. Musically and textually most gospel songs are sorry doggerel and distinctly inferior to the godless blues which Miss Jackson steadfastly refuses to sing. There are many musicians who would give her a more swinging accompaniment than Miss Mildred Falls, whose large light-blue figure sits by Miss Jackson's broad expanse of shining mauve. None of this matters, for Mahalia has the awe-inspiring gift of communicating the original and true meaning of words. When she sings the word 'soul', we know what it is. When she sings 'Oh Lord my God', sending out her leonine contralto like a gigantic whip, or 'You never walk alone', placing each syllable separately like a pillar of steel, we are with her in Zion. When she sings *I Found The Answer* ('Now the sun is shining for me each day'), we believe her.

Her answer is joy, a much rarer emotion than one might think, for it requires us not merely to accept life (which most of us eventually do) but to believe that it is or could be good. Mahalia's repertoire, which is very much her own, though as a solid show-woman she listens to advice about audience preferences, contains little at present about heaven and nothing about hell, but plenty about trust, certainty and exaltation. Even the traditional spirituals she sings at present, with the rocking drive of a big band, are those of confidence rather than longing: *Down By the Riverside, Joshua Fit the Battle of Jericho, Elijah, Jesus Met a Woman at the Well,* and especially that gospel cavalry charge, *Oh Didn't It Rain.* No doubt the joy of the gospel song is all the more massive because it contrasts with the uncertainty of real life. No doubt it is religious, because only in the spirit can the poor and mistreated be really free. As Mahalia sings (varying a familiar verse of English folksong): 'If religion was a thing that money could buy, the rich would live and the poor would die'. But it is joy nevertheless. It is unequivocally for life, a rare trumpet which gives a certain sound.

Her astonishing voice can produce anything from a small, round, convinced sound in the upper register to a deep, soft chest-tone of immediately communicated ecstasy and that unforgettable jubilant archangel call. As a good professional she knows her instrument, tending to finish each song with a characteristic effect – generally a deep-smeared, rough-edged, bent sound placed somehow obliquely to the note it represents. As a good blues singer, she sings exclusively for the words, guided only by the basic pulse of the gospel beat. She is perhaps a shade less florid and more tranquil than in the past, with less of a tendency to build her solo as a series of increasingly hot choruses. But her native sense of swing is as unerring as ever, her power to announce the good news in the idiom of our century best designed for the communication of emotion as great as ever. We can congratulate ourselves on two things: that this very great woman and artist is universally appreciated as the queen of gospel singers, and that she has done us the honour of visiting this country.

Dark Play

H. A. L. CRAIG

Last week the Lord Chamberlain unbuttoned. Julien Green's excellent tragedy *South* can now be performed without loss to ladies. One wonders why it was ever banned? Who, in St James's Palace, has a worm in his brain? It is a public question. By refusing a licence to plays like *South*, the Lord Chamberlain damages the theatre.

More is underground in *South* than is ever seen on the surface. It is a wonderfully dark play; it develops at the roots. It takes an historical circumstance and by weight and twist of imagination makes it personal. The world is shaking and one man falls, falls of himself. His weakness lies between his hat and his shoes; it has no link with the single, wild night of history, contained in the play, the night before the American Civil War. But when he is carried dead to the stage, and the guns fire on Fort Sumter, and the curtain falls, we realise we have seen something profound and complex. One theme reinforces the other: a man is dead and General Beauregard's cannon will bring down the sky.

Certainly *South* does not lack content. On the last night everything is doubted, God and Southern honour. *South* might go, without much shift, several ways: a slavery play, a North and South loyalty play, a man and woman play. It chose, with a suddenness that astounds the audience, to become a man and man play. Wicziewsky, a young Polish officer serving with the Northern army, is visiting the house of a Southern planter. Is Wicziewsky evil or good? He speaks many of his lines with his back to the audience, a sign of concealment. He might be a coward, planning to desert. He listens at doorways and is therefore no gentleman. He jests at scars – a public beating in his childhood – and is therefore hiding a wound. A blind Negro (Tommy Eytle) warns of his 'cruel voice' and the girl (Heather Sears) who trembles with love for him also shakes with hatred. Lieutenant Wicziewsky is set up as a destroyer. Then the door opens. A young man, like a male model, enters and pauses. Lieutenant Wicziewsky discovers homosexual love. He destroys himself.

Here indeed is the bang that made the Lord Chamberlain jump. But why? There are no declarations, kisses, words of love, struts or preens in *South*. The young man, the object of love, goes in ignorance:

Wicziewsky, rushing on death, provokes a duel, then offers his skull to the sabre. It would be hard to imagine a play about sex with so little undressing. Indeed the strength of *South* is its reticence; its high moments are ironic. The main plot is strong enough to give us a man's blood in the climax, but it never obscures the other themes: public doubt, private fear, the nation mobilising for suicide.

John Dexter's production never evoked the Carolinas, 1861. This mannered high society, with its drawl and dash, came across as Hammersmith, 1861, rainy-Victorian. But in the dramatic scenes he was very certain. Few directors now realise the power of slowness: Mr Dexter walked his tragedy. The effect was strong. But only Denholm Elliott, playing Jan Wicziewsky, seemed to be fully present in his part. Mr Elliott sneered, domineered, trembled and hid himself in haughtiness, spitting out 'Love isn't a sin' as if his soul were leaving his body with the words. Jemma Hyde should one day be a fine actress in comedy. Her imaginary love-letter scene was brilliant.

Jean Anouilh is a compulsive cat's-cradler and last week at the Globe he disappeared once again into his own tangles. *The Rehearsal* is so full of tricks and jerks that it is possible to produce it without reference to its meaning and still enrich Tennent Productions Ltd. John Hale whistled away for two hours out of an empty head. But the fault is not only his; we must blame Anouilh for being too clever by half.

The Rehearsal is a brilliant, nasty play. Mr Hale made do with the brilliance and swept the nastiness under the bed. This was a pity, for it is Anouilh's sour milk, not his whipped cream, that suits our taste. His theme is the old familiar one of Victorian melodrama, innocence stalked down. It differs from melodrama only in the last act, when innocence is raped, not rescued. Mr Hale rapes in rose petal. But what a difference had he played *The Rehearsal* with its thorns out? The scene in the attic bedroom, when the drunken lecher has his 'will' of the frightened nursemaid, is one of the most repulsive yet theatrically pure scenes in the modern drama. Mr Hale allows the lecher to sit and talk the housemaid into it. What a tired, after-party fumbling. She should have been backed into it; then we would have left the theatre, like French critics, loathing Anouilh but touched by him. I disliked this Shaftesbury Avenue production, but Miss Maggie Smith, I must say, was wonderful, and deserves a paragraph of her own.

My affection for the Mermaid Theatre has paled since it let slip Sean Kenny and Peter Coe, its two men of talent. But now that I hear they will present O'Casey's *The Bishop's Bonfire* in the summer I glow again. Sally Miles and Colin Ellis have made a splendid mounting of the Wakefield Mystery Plays. All the old cart dramas of rollicking Christianity – Noah beating his wife, the jealousy of Joseph, the hissing of Judas – are hit full belt. The horrors of Christianity – slaughtering the Innocents, crucifying Christ – are played up to the elbows in blood. These Mysteries, now 400 years in the cupboard, are still fresh. The Raising of Lazarus, his blinking eyes, his first-hand account of the tomb, is more powerful than what shows in 20 London theatres.

Native Feelings

EDWARD LUCIE-SMITH

'I want English artists to express native feelings,' says Sir David Eccles in his cosy introduction to the catalogue of the Paul Nash exhibition, 'just as I want the House of Commons to remain true to its traditions.' The heart sinks. And a quick look round the Redfern Gallery does little to revive one's spirits. The influences throng the walls – borrowings from the Surrealists, a touch of Cézanne here, a bit of Braque there, and now and then a passing nod to Constable. It may reassure Sir David, but it's seldom really distinguished painting.

Yet Nash is a more serious and interesting artist than his admirers might lead us to think. And he produced a handful of memorable works. Certain of his disabilities are due to history – he is unfortunate enough to stand at the very end of the most powerful tradition which British art has so far known; the tradition which begins with Blake, and is transmitted in turn to Palmer and Calvert, to the Pre-Raphaelites, and at long and exhausted last to Nash himself. Nash began as an imitator of Rossetti and Burne-Jones. And his best pictures, like the *Landscape of the Moon's Last Phase*, remind us of Shoreham-period Palmer. Not only do Palmer's forms, his rather sultry colour, pervade them, but Nash has managed to catch something of Palmer's mysteriousness. Here again we find, strong and true, the oddly haunted feeling of the English landscape, full of ripeness that already smells of frost. But Nash remains poised on the brink of a great leap forward from this – the leap that Henry Moore makes in sculpture, where he translates these English 'presences' into new and monumental forms.

Intellectually, too, Nash does not stand up well to his predecessors. We come up against evidence of how formidable they could be in the new and extremely welcome 'Morris and Company' exhibition at the Victoria and Albert. Even now, Morris's own designs have lost little of their power to alarm and disconcert. Strenuous expressions of a strenuous personality, they positively lecture us from the walls. And their theme is a complex one, visual and social at once. Morris, like Blake, was and remains a revolutionary – something Nash never aspired to be.

We can see, from our comfortable distance in time, how quickly and inevitably the firm that Morris founded fell away from its original high principles. It was meant to provide an object lesson as to how industrialism might transform and redeem itself. It became merely a reasonably successful firm of decorators, with unusually good designers in its service, competing for the patronage of the more enlightened section of the late Victorian middle class. But at least the effort was made, and on the Continent the reverberations of Morris's ideas have been widely felt

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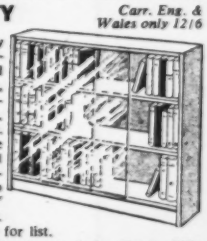

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in this century. Even the Bauhaus owes him something.

Among its products, especially the later ones, there is much that is feebly eclectic or even ugly. The designs sound a persistent note of self-consciousness which has continued to bedevil decorative work ever since. But how rich and yet disciplined some of the patterns for wallpapers and fabrics are! It is this richness, vegetable, swarming and even a little oppressive, which takes us back again to the world which Palmer inhabited. In this, if in anything, we recognise the expression of 'native feelings', just as we recognise them in Nash. And despite the rather ridiculous top-dressing of mock-medievalism, we find a genuine originality in almost everything which Morris himself touched. *Pace* Sir David, he owes some of both his quality *and* his Englishness to the fact that he never intended to soothe.

Eichmann and All

WILLIAM WHITEBAIT

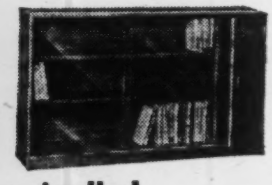
With the Eichmann trial starting, it was hardly to be expected that the cinema would hold off. British film audiences have been drilled to political unawareness (look at the newsreels), but world headlines make the exception, and in any case whacking the Nazi is safe.

Quite legitimately, considering the climate, the Swedish *Mein Kampf* – which has been running for months in Paris, trial or no trial – now bobs up at the Continentale, bedecked with crooked cross and large effigies of Hitler for the occasion. It is the work of an exile German, Erwin Leiser, made from newsreels, stills, Nazi files. Its two hours cover Hitlerism from its seeds in first-war defeat to the death of Hitler and the occupation of Berlin. A grim document, with some inquiry into orgiastic politics, and the impeccable warning: It has happened, it must never happen again.

But is that enough? Has the film really done its job by Hitler? I hardly think so. Much as one welcomes a serious, lengthy treatment of this subject, I'm afraid that *Mein Kampf* gets rather lost in it. Finding, presumably, that Hitler himself provides too small a nucleus of film, the director has explored widening circles of Nazism and European history; and the result is that, while many shots and episodes are striking, there has necessarily been picking and choosing from too vast a field. Chamberlain betrays Czechoslovakia – half a minute; America fights – two seconds perhaps; Spanish civil war, the same. Despite an intelligent and low-keyed commentary – but not nearly enough of it – so much history just can't be squeezed into the time, and the scrappiness produces tedium. Where the film has allowed itself rope it sometimes triumphs and sometimes misses. In the matter of invasion, for example, the case of Poland is taken; and the most moving passages are those of the Warsaw ghetto, formed, fired, giving inspiration to Polish resistance and filling the various death camps. So far as Hitler is concerned, we get side-glances into his early days and the chance of examining that pudgy Guy Fawkes. After Stauffenberg's bomb, which paralysed his left arm, he sags, pats little girls more, sends schoolboys into action. But for too much of the film he just isn't there, the personal material having given out. A drawback for English audiences is that we get a good deal of haranguing, with as yet no translation.

Nearer the news, *Operation Eichmann* claims to be facually based, and points out that Eichmann *is* on trial for his life and another judgment must be awaited! According to Warner-Pathé, Eichmann prided himself on his efficiency in the matter of Jew extermination (three million in two years), shot others for robbing the dead of jewels but got away with a fortune himself, lived undisguised in Madrid and in the Argentine, answered telephone calls with a harsh 'Eichmann speaking', had a running affair with a night-club blonde, and played hide-and-seek with Jewish agents and the neo-Nazi movements. In fact the film gets more wildly fictional as it goes on. Very curiously, in the middle, newsreels of Auschwitz suddenly obtrude truth; but by the end all attempt at seriousness has vanished, despite the usual it-must-never-happen-again. *Operation Eichmann* tackles its horrific theme on no more than 'B' thriller level. This may seem shocking. But the film goes out on Monday for general release and I suppose we should ask ourselves whether even this kind of popular sensationalism isn't better than the usual gangster or teenage thrills?

Leaving this demonic world, one will find in *The Magnificent Seven* (London Pavilion) an attempt to make a Western out of *Seven Samurai*, with a Mexican village under the pounce of bandits, and seven gunmen (white) enlisted to destroy them. It's just as well not to think of the original, because after a spirited start this version, directed by John Sturges, gets little further than splendid looks (in colour), individual acting, Mexican poses, and too much thoughtful talk. I found the gunmen's quiet moments trying; and violence tended to be whipped into the serio-comic. Yul Brynner flourishes a watching brief.



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Just Williams

ROGER GELLERT

If you think, as I do, that Kenneth Williams is one of our three or four funniest comics, your faith is going to be gravely tested by *One Over the Eight*, at the Duke of York's. True, the little asp is as irrepressible as ever, prancing, leering, straining strange vowels through tortured adenoids, but such small triumphs as he achieves in this new revue are of pure energy. Williams has never been a subtle operator; he is funny simply by being monstrous, which after all requires a little fantasy from the script. And here Peter Cook, the principal sketch-writer, has failed him badly, serving up some stuff so crude and corny that it wouldn't pass muster in a weekly radio show. It must be said, though, that the one or two goodish turns in the evening are Cook's, notably that in which Kenneth Williams comes nearest to monstrosity as a pixilated men's hairdresser, urging a very prim client to risk a *nouvelle vague*. Furiously rebutting suggestions of effeminacy, he invokes the memory of boxers and wrestlers who have left his salon in a flurry of talcum. 'The Blow-Wave?' he screams. 'It's as English as roast beef!' This is the only sketch with real verbal richness and rude memorability.

Apart from Williams, the best things in the show are Tony Walton's sets, mainly taking the form of delightful back-projections. The songs and dances (like their performers) are as bright, brittle and forgettable as usual, but they do have the virtue of never getting sticky, and mostly exploding themselves with some barb of irony or absurdity – as in the Apache Dance, where a prowling male, having handed over large sums of money to a splendid Signoret-type tart, finally makes off, not with her, but with the lamp-post she has been leaning on. Among the additional contributors to the revue are Lionel Bart (one dull song), N. F. Simpson (eight words and a lot of dumb-show) and John Mortimer (an incredibly weak dialogue between a jittery call-girl and a Northern string manufacturer, ending with the devastating punch-line: 'Your trouble is, your'e too highly strung!').

Schoenberg Orchestration of Brahms Piano Quartet Op. 25, BBC Third Programme

The first English performance of Schoenberg's orchestration (without piano, naturally) was given last Monday by the BBC Scottish Orchestra under Norman del Mar: a study in Brahms, and in Schoenberg, and in the general principles of mastery. Some redefinition of musical characters was inevitable. For instance, Brahms's D major variant of the second subject of the Allegro loses its dangerous scherzando tendency while the great fortissimo paragraph originally led by viola and piano acquires the panache that the chamber texture never quite conveyed. Similarly, Schoenberg's antiphonal setting of the triplet figure in the recapitulation of the Intermezzo is an inspired yet factual statement of the music's jubilation, whereas the original setting usually fails to leave the ground. The most Brahmsian scoring is in the first part of the Andante, the most Schoenbergian is in the use of muted brass (especially in the dolce figures in the cadential section of the Allegro's exposition), the general colour treatment of bare octaves, and the specific colouring of bass clarinet and E flat clarinet at either end of the sound-spectrum. This is the work of a creative artist, not of a mere technician; and mere technicians may find it objectionable. Schoenberg meets the Brahms he loves with all the strength and clarity of his own personality.

DAVID DREW

Week-end Competition

No. 1625 **Set by G. W. Stonier**

Imagine an English Olympus, with very English gods and goddesses, dissensions and descents. The usual prizes are offered for the best glimpse of their activities; limit, 120 words of prose or 16 lines of verse. Entries by April 25.

Result of No. 1,622 **Set by Scythrop**

Here is L's body, from his soul asunder;
He once was on the turf, and now is under

runs Scrope Davis's epitaph on a racing man. The usual prizes are offered for an appropriate couplet for the tomb of an enthusiast in any other sport.

Report

A large entry embraced some 50 sports (51 if, like Erb, one added *l'amour*). Pastimes varied from golf and cricket (most popular) to croquet and pigsticking, from curling and bullfighting to chess and tiddlywinks. Too many competitors, however, went chasing the same bright ideas – ashes (cricket), holes in one or last holes (golf), strokes (rowing), sticks and Styx (hockey and steeplechasing). Foxhunters went to earth, boxers were boxed.

Half-a-guinea for each of the entries printed below.

FOOTBALLER

George Goodshott died while in his prime,
God would not grant him extra time.
N. NADIN

At inside-right B's fame was wide;
His bones lie justly right inside.
JOHN THORNTON

Here lies A's body; out of touch, his soul
In passing out has headed for his goal.
PIBWOB

GOLFER

Here's B., at long last face to face
With divot even *he* cannot displace.
FRANK PAVRY

Through Life's rough course he drove his way serene;
Now he lies dead, beneath, not on, the green.
R. KENNARD DAVIS

BOWLER

D. from the Green has gone, so God disposes
Hands that enclosed the Woods, now wood encloses.
CHRISTOPHER MAY

OLYMPIC RUNNER

Reaching at last the place where he began.
E. B. C. JONES

With speed and grace and grit he ran and ran
Hereunder's J., whose heart has ceased to tick;
He'll race no more, for he's no longer quick.
LEONARD BARRAS

RUGGER PLAYER

His last scrum done, G's ready for his god –
Inert once more beneath some massive sod.
LEONARD BARRAS

CRICKETER

B. the stone-waller lies below at peace,
Dug in forever at his final crease.
T. J. HUNT

The Countryside

EDWARD HYAMS

A piece of land at the edge of a cliff fell into the sea With it came a great fir tree which lay on the beach, several tons of good firewood. It lay there still some months later, for we English are a thriftless people; and in this kind of thriftlessness we are encouraged by our economists, whose criterion for judging any operation is the return to be expected in cash. This is a policy which leads to waste of materials and of men.

Ask an economist to pass judgment on a proposed operation in land use. He will calculate the money-return to be expected and give his opinion accordingly. It is not, of course, his business to suggest that our land-use criterion should be something other than cash return. Yet it might be considered his business to point out that this judging of land, and of other domestic natural resources, in terms of money valued in international terms (e.g. imported oil is 'cheaper' than our own coal), instead of in terms of wealth, is for ever misleading us into trouble.

Our conception of efficient farm- and garden-land use can be simply expressed: large units worked by the smallest possible number of men per acre. There is a widely accepted notion that this leads to optimum output per acre. Whether you consider output solely in terms of its money value, or in terms of crop quantity, this is demonstrably untrue. The output of grains on our own

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medium-sized farms is much greater per acre than that of those countries where the farm units are gigantic and men even thinner on the land. Production cost per ton is also higher, but that can remain important only until that swiftly approaching moment when every pound of food is being fought over in a starving world. But, considering the same matter in money terms only, the Dutch, with a land-worker density which may be as high as one man per 1.5 acres on garden land, and one man per 15 acres on farm land, get money yields so high that three acres may in some cases yield their holders (father, son, and family), as much as £2,000 a year *net profit*.

The Dutch, model farmers and gardeners since the 16th century, think of land in terms of the people who can live on it: for them it is a social as well as a material asset. In short, the Dutch are real economists and not simply justifiers of banking policies. Consider two typical operations on land which have recently come to my notice. When an agricultural region has got into a muddle of tenantries, the government may step in and reallocate the land so that each family holding is a convenient integer. This is, and can be, done only by consent of a majority of tenants and owner-farmers. In Betwe, for example, land has been reallocated on the basis of 30-acre agricultural holdings, and horticultural holdings as small as three acres. Before such a reallocation is made, major operations, such as new drainage, affecting the whole area, will be carried out by the government. What is the principal criterion governing the size and nature of the holdings? They are designed to employ a man and his son, or one farmhand, and to support the family at a high standard of living in return to hard work. A group of such holdings is usually intimately associated with a locally central research station, so that almost as fast as new techniques for intensifying cropping and raising production, or new crops, are tested and passed, they are being used commercially on the farms and market gardens.

In the case of the new polders, land reclaimed from the sea, the Dutch carry rational method further still. Before reclamation is decided on, a soil survey is carried out under the sea to make sure that the job will be worth while. Such a survey may go as deep into the soil as six feet, for the soil scientists may decide to invert the land, in cases where the subsoil is more promising than the top-soil. Water tables are set and controlled at a given level to suit the crops which will be grown; or, where this cannot be done satisfactorily, then the crop is chosen to suit the water-table.

The people who will man the new holdings are as carefully hand-picked as the seed and materials and machines to work them; and the new village is designed for these people's needs.

The happiness and usefulness of men, not cash return per acre, is the criterion for land use. As it becomes increasingly clear that a nation of factory operatives exporting for a living is doomed to decline and perhaps to misery, shall we learn to value our own land and other natural resources by a standard other than that of world commodity prices?

City Lights

TAURUS

And now, at last, MacEurope. Mr Kennedy evidently knew how to reassure the old man about the importance of his new part and comfort him with broad historical vistas; if he can manage the General even half as well, next month's Anglo-French discussions may begin to produce results. Everyone, almost for the first time since the long European wrangle began, is now ready to negotiate seriously. It is not impossible that Britain will have joined Europe by the year-end.

Both sides have given ground. The Six were one in rejecting Mr Maudling and his Free Trade Area; they suspected that Britain was trying to get the best of all worlds and to dilute the strength of their impulse towards unity. But the inception of the economic community improved their self-confidence, and the advent of de Gaulle weakened their solidarity. The General restored to France not only her economic self-respect but a taste for nationalism; he argued that the politicians should take over from the technocrats of the European Commission, who had pushed through the idea of integration while the politicians were busy about other things, and work for a fairly loose federation of sovereign European states. But this argument broke the united front.

The Dutch, long-suffering infantrymen, protested that there was now no reason for keeping Britain out; the Germans, who co-operate better in theory than in practice, found de Gaulle an excellent reason for bringing Britain in. Even the French, their faith in their industrial potency restored, were no longer so obstinately opposed to the idea. But they still saw no reason for meeting Britain halfway, and they professed to be quite unimpressed by the offer put forward by MacHeath a couple of months ago.

This offer, though it had been in the air for months before, was a great advance on the old Free Trade Area red herring. Britain was now ready to join a European customs union, to surrender the preferential tariffs she enjoys in other Commonwealth countries, and to accept common European institutions. The difference between this offer and a straightforward offer to sign the Treaty of Rome, though it may seem important to the French after so many months of fruitless discussion, is too small to hold up serious negotiations: in principle, at least, MacEurope must now be prepared to sign. An Anglo-American alliance, now that Mr Kennedy has taken over, no longer seems a realistic alternative to Europe. The EFTA was never more than a bargaining makeshift and most of Britain's partners on it would welcome a settlement.

The Commonwealth, despite Lord Beaverbrook, has long been no more than an excuse. Not that the Commonwealth will be easily disposed of. Its various members have various interests; some will want to negotiate concessions from the Six, some will want to maintain preferential quotas in the British market; New Zealand's butter presents an apparently insoluble problem, and Canada – unless she can be persuaded to come in herself on special terms – is bound to go through an emotional crisis. But all these things can be arranged, once negotiation begins in earnest. The Commonwealth is no greater a problem than the

future of British agriculture – whether to continue with subsidies or switch to the Continental system of high tariffs, and higher food prices.

If MacEurope finally signs, he will have waited until he has many politicians, most economists, a great number of businessmen, a surprisingly large number of trade union leaders, and nearly the whole of the serious press behind him. It is true that this mass yearning for Europe is due largely to business considerations, and to negative ones at that: people are thinking of the isolation and decay which will follow from staying out rather than of the discomforts which are bound to arise if we go in. But it is not unnatural to get sick of old man's pap. European output has soared while Britain has stagnated, and tariff cuts, unilateral if necessary, have come to seem the only way of exposing industry to the competition needed to keep exports at a tolerable level. Even the businessmen are suddenly anxious to tear the country away from warm dreams and jump it into a cold bath, confident that it will invigorate them and give the old men pneumonia.

* * *

Chemical companies, with the growth of the petrochemicals industry, are having more and more to do with oil; oil companies, anxious to diversify, are having more and more to do with chemicals, The two industries already overlap and compete at several points. But big companies, with expensive capital investment programmes to consider, map out the area of competition slowly and experimentally. Chemical companies may go in for oil-cracking, but until now they have cracked refined products; the refining of the crude has been left to the oil companies, who have obliged, when necessary, by putting up a special refinery on the spot. But ICI is now to take a further step into the oilmen's territory. It is to put up a refinery, at a cost of several million pounds, which will distil a million tons of crude oil a year and supply its Wilton plant with the naphtha which until now has been supplied by Shell-Mex and BP. It is not yet joining with Total and Signor Mattei in a race for distributive outlets: Shell-Mex will handle the distribution of any products which ICI does not need itself. But the oil companies, however high the cost of competing with the chemical companies, can hardly relish the notion of becoming no more than suppliers of crude.

Company News

Stewarts & Lloyds depressed the steel market by announcing a £13m rights issue, expected, but not quite so soon; the expansion plan will probably make another issue necessary within the next two or three years.

Reyrolle, the heavy electrical firm, has increased its income by 11¼ per cent and raised its dividend from 8¾ to 9½ per cent.

Bent's, the Liverpool brewery jumped sharply on news of a possible £21m bid, on behalf of an unnamed 'very large brewery group', put in by a small finance house; the Stock Exchange promptly suspended dealings, and the financial adviser to the bid, a stockbroker's clerk, was promptly given the sack.

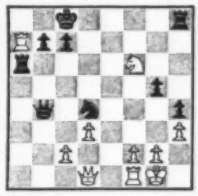
Enfield Rolling Mills, which is only just beginning to recover from the price-cutting war in cables, has reported a profit down from £2.2m to £1.7m: it has apparently had stock losses on copper to bear, but the dividend has been held at 15 per cent.

Hambros, the merchant bank, is putting up $5m for a two-thirds share in the banking business of a New York stockbroking and banking firm.

The Chess Board

No. 596. Flaw in the Announcement

An announced mate has an appeal of *panache* irresistible to the true romanticist; and if ever there was one it was Sam Loyd, the great problem-composer. White against Golmayo in the Paris Congress of 1867 he announced a mate in 8 and, forthwith, demonstrated 1) Ra8 ch, Ra8:; 2) Qg4 ch, Kb8; 3) Ktd7 ch. Kc8; 4) Ktb6 ch, Kb8; 5) Qc8 ch, Rc8:; 6) Ktd7 ch, Ka7; 7) Ra1 ch, Qa4; 8) Ra4; but in the post mortem they found that Black could have got away by 5) . . . Ka7. The great problemist was a somewhat frivolous player, seeking beauty for its own sake rather than ½ points. He scored one draw in that and lost 17 games, but his six wins included this brilliant combination /2krkt1Q1/1pq2p2/p2p4/2pPp3/2Kt1P3 / 1PKt4b / 1PP5 / R3K3/.



1) Ktb5!, Qe7; 2) Qh7, Bg4; 3) Kta7 ch, Kb8; 4) Ra6:!, Ktc7; 5) Ra5, Qf6; 6) Qh1, Rh8; 7) Qf1, Bf3; 8) Ktb6, Qh4 ch; 9) Kd2, Qg4; 10) Qf3:!, Qf3:; 11) Ktd7 ch, Ka8; 12) Ktc6 ch, Kta6; 13) Ktb6 mate.

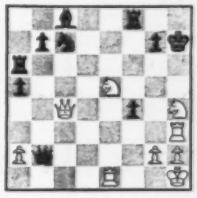
I would welcome any pretext for remembering Sam Loyd, and it so happens that he died almost exactly fifty years ago (on 10 April). He reached the age of 70 but he did a surprisingly large amount of his creative work while still in his 'teens. Here is one of his early 3-movers composed at the age of 14. /8/2p2p2/2P2B2/8/2QKt1k2/5P2/3K1P1P/8/. The neat key is Qd6, and after . . . fd: the mate is enforced by h4.

Thirty years later Loyd composed a rather more tricky problem, designed to annoy Steinitz. /1B6/5pp1/2b2p2/2p5/2Pk1P2/2KtpKt1p1/1P1P4/6K1/. When Steinitz produced the obvious solution of playing the B over to f8 and g7 Loyd queered his pitch by the stalemate resulting from . . . Bh1 and . . . g2 and thereby won a little bet. Proper solution: 1) Bd6, Bh1; 2) b3,g6; 3) Be7; whereas 1) . . . g5 is answered by 2) b3, Bd7; 3) Be7.

Loyd's preference was for problems rather than endgame studies, yet his fancyful work inspired generations of study-composers. Look at this pretty 3-mover composed by Sam Loyd in 1858 when he was a lad of 17. /24/5Kt1K/4Kt3/8/5ktpkt/7k/. The solution: 1) Ktf5-g3 ch, Kg1; 2) Ktg5! etc; and bear this well in mind when grappling with **B** in this week's competition.

Meanwhile, the 4-pointer is a game position achieved by Loyd against his friend and colleague Dr Moore. White mates in 3, and even beginners should find this quite easy after considering the importance of the square e6. **B** is a win and quite a bargain for 6 ladder-points when bearing in mind that Gurvitch owed his inspiration for this piece to the above-mentioned 3-mover. **C** (for 7) a draw, one of Loyd's few studies. Usual prizes. Entries by 24 April.

A: Samuel Loyd, 1885



B: A. S. Gurvitch, 1927: /8/K6Kt/82Kt5/1kt6/6Q1/6pkt/7k/.

C: Samuel Loyd, 1860: /32/B6kt/7p/6k1/4K3/.

REPORT on No. 593. Set 24 March

A: 1) RxP!, QxR; 2) QxB ch, KtxQ; 3) B-B6 mate.
B: 1) R-K7!, B-B5 ch; 2) K-R5!!, B-Q7!; 3) R-QKt7, B-Kt5; 4) P-B3 etc.
C: 1) P-Q5!, P-R6; 2) P-Q6 (K-B3 would lead to a loss), P-R7; 3) P-Kt6 ch!!, PxP (forced); 4) P-Q7, P=Q; 5) P=Kt ch!!, K-B1 (best); 6) Kt-K6 ch, K-B2; 7) Kt-Q8 ch etc.

White B at h8 (in **C**) spotted by everybody, but only 5 flawless solutions share prizes: G. Abrahams, J. W. Atkinson, E. A. Barclay-Smith, M. P. Furmston, D. H. R. Stallybrass.

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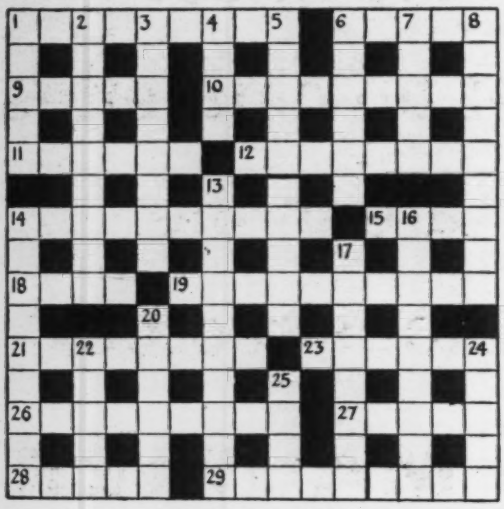
Week-end Crossword 453

Prizes: Three book tokens of 15s. for the first correct solutions opened. Entries to Crossword 453, New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1, by first post 25 April.



ACROSS

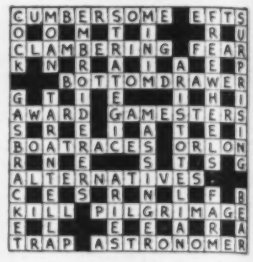
1. Employee half accepting in advance (9).
6. Soldiers have too much about nothing (5).
9. Nimble but cold (5).
10. Flag, squander and dwindle away (4, 5).
11. Drug I took after work (6).
12. Trains for the money in payments without capital (8).
14. Lack of vigour of a state without women? (10).
15. 'Living, we ——; Dying, we live' (Browning) (4).
18. Something dead as two parties (4).
19. Cheerful although I become dim in the eye (10).
21. Explorer holding half life is a charm (8).
23. Feels sorry for good sleepers (6).
26. First woman in the game is a famous liberal (9).
27. Talk nonsense as an owner (5).
28. Went wrong in her reductions (5).
29. Song and dance tour? (5, 4).

DOWN

1. Place which needs to study and make progress (5).
2. Reproach for misplacing river red in map (9).
3. Sample something painful in making a date (8).
4. 'He galls his ——' (*Hamlet*) (4).
5. Joint communication for game bird (5, 5).
6. Good in putting up the payment for subjects (6).
7. Music when half-term comes in a short month (5).
8. From Paris I act hanging on (9).
13. Means of climbing when a boy is among rising communist favourites (10).
14. Furniture for the team at the top of the league? (9).
16. The vet starts entering the mongrel terrier as a sporting dog (9).
17. Completed the discovery about the woman below me (8).
20. Name for one almost on horseback (6).
22. Amateur who reverses the start of a movement (5).
24. Narrow piece for the landing (5).
25. People with a conservative choice of food (4).

SET-SQUARE

Solution to No. 451



PRIZEWINNERS TO No. 451

A. Whitehurst (*Stockport*)
D. Henderson (*Orpington*)
S. Fairley (*Leamington*)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS cost 6s. per line (average six words). minimum two lines. Box number 2s. 6d. Prepayment essential. Semi-display giving greater prominence 90s. per inch. Copy by Tuesday first post. New Statesman, Great Turnstile, London, WC1. Telephone HOLborn 8471.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA
CHAIR OF MODERN HISTORY

Applications are invited for appointment to the newly established Chair of Modern History. Candidates should have special qualifications in the field of international history since the eighteenth century.

Particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University College, Singleton Park, Swansea, to whom applications must be sent by 6 May 1961.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

Applications are invited for a post of ASSISTANT LECTURER in STATISTICS to begin duties on 1 October 1961. Initial salary according to qualifications and experience on the scale £800 x 50 – 950, with FSSU provision and family allowance. A grant towards removal expenses will be made. Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar to whom applications (4 copies) should be sent by 29 April 1961.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

SUPERVISOR (Female) resident at the Girls' Remand Home (11 beds). Applicants should be between the age of 23 and 40 years, unless doing the same kind of work at present.

Salary £625-£725 less residential emoluments £120 p.a.

Superannuable post, medical examination.

Apply giving date of birth, education, training, experience, past and present appointments (with dates) and the names and addresses of two referees to the Children's Officer, 155 Norfolk Street, Sheffield, 1.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF WILTS.

Applications invited from qualified women preferably holding the Home Office Certificate in Child Care, for posts of Child Care Officer. Salary within the scale £665-£975. Application forms from the Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Trowbridge, returnable by 24 April 1961.

GRADUATES

Following the launching of an export industrial journal, a new technical publishing company is expanding. We need salesmen/executives. If you are young, ambitious, and are looking for a job which is different please write to Box 2205.

ASSISTANT Warden (female) required for an Old People's Home, Blackheath. Box 2157.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

PRISON WELFARE SERVICE

The Prison Welfare Service presents a new challenge to social workers. Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women for the posts of Prison Welfare Officer at HM Prisons, Canterbury and Dorchester. Adequate experience in social work is essential and a social science qualification is desirable. Commencing salary, as for Probation Service, £835 (age 29 and above) with six increments to £1,025. Further details and application forms (returnable by 28 April 1961) from General Secretary, NADPAS, 66 Eccleston Square, London, SW1.

WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
TEACHER/INSTRUCTOR OF THE CLASSIC GUITAR

Applications are invited for the full-time appointment of a Peripatetic Teacher/Instructor of the Classic Guitar in schools in the following areas:

Rother Valley, Mexborough, Staincross, Don Valley, Goole and Thorne.

Application forms and further particulars obtainable from the Education Officer, County Hall, Wakefield.

NAPSBURY HOSPITAL
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the appointment of HEAD OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST at the above Psychiatric Hospital. This is a modern and progressive hospital of 2,053 beds with a large and active Occupational Therapy Department.

Salary scale £790 x £30 – £970. Whitley Council Conditions of Service. For further particulars and form of application apply to Group Secretary, Napsbury Hospital, Nr St Albans, Herts.

Applications to be returned within 14 days of the appearance of this advertisement.

STELLA FISHER in the STRAND

During the summer months, a number of housewives and 'mums' as well as students, undergrads and teachers take a few weeks casual work through us. For interviews please contact

STELLA FISHER BUREAU,
436 Strand, WC2. TEM. 6644.
Licensed Annually by LCC. Member of Employment Agents' Federation.

THE University of Manchester. Applications are invited for two full-time posts of Assistant in the Research Section of the Faculty of Economic and Social Studies. The persons appointed will be expected to carry out research in (for one post) Industrial Economics and (for the other) Econometrics. The vacancies are in either Grade II (which carries the status of Assistant Lecturer) or Grade III. The salary scales are as follows: Grade II – £800 to £950 per annum; Grade III – £675 to £725 per annum. Apln should be sent not later than 1 May 1961 to the Registrar, the University, Manchester, 13, from whom further particulars and forms of appln may be obtained.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

PEWSEY HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pewsey Hospital, Pewsey, Wilts.

A PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER or CASEWORKER, is required at the above hospital and its ancillary premises, for the mentally subnormal. The post involves both work with the families of the severely subnormal patients and also with the subnormal and psychopathic patients, which is directed towards their rehabilitation and resettlement in the community. It also includes social work with the children and their families at West Stowell House, a small unit, situated near Pewsey, for severely disturbed and psychotic children under the medical direction of Dr V. L. Kahan, the Consultant Child Psychiatrist. A Children's Psychiatric Out-Patient Clinic is also held at the General Hospital at Swindon, with which the social worker is associated.

The social work department is well established and a part-time male social worker, who has had many years of experience as a Senior Mental Welfare Officer in Wiltshire, is also employed. It offers a variety of experience and an opportunity to develop special skills and interests.

The catchment area is mainly rural and covers a wide area, so that the possession of a motor car is desirable. A pleasantly situated, unfurnished, modern bungalow, on the outskirts of the hospital grounds and within ten minutes walk of the village and railway station, is available at a moderate rental.

Whitley Council scale of salaries for qualified or unqualified Psychiatric Social Workers is applicable.

Further information can be obtained on request and intending applicants are cordially invited to visit the hospital, by appointment. Applications should be sent to the Physician Superintendent, Pewsey Hospital, as soon as possible.

BBC requires Producer/Programme Assistant, Overseas Educational Transcription Scheme, School Department (Sound) in connection with a new scheme operated jointly by BBC and British Council for supply of educational recordings to overseas areas which are short of specialist teachers. The recordings are intended both for educational broadcasts and for direct use in schools and training colleges. Duties will include planning, commissioning, editing and production of educational programmes chiefly in field of elementary science. Applicants, who should be graduates, should have sufficient pedagogic imagination and linguistic flexibility to prepare programmes suited to a number of different educational environments. Salary £1,725 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £2,225 max. p.a. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference 61.G.151 N.Stm) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

UNIVERSITY of London, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, London, WC1. The Director of the above School requires Personal Secretary aged under 25 from mid May. Salary £450 x 20 – £550. No Saturdays. Applications in 2 copies with names of two referees to Dr G. H. Bolsover, OBE, of the School as above.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

BBC requires Sub-Editors for its domestic News service. Appointment will be to the central newsroom, from which promotion is possible in competition into all journalistic posts serving both Sound and Television up to highest editorial grades. Candidates must have journalistic experience, preferably as sub-editors. Work involves day and night shifts. Salary £1,380 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,780 max. p.a. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference 61.G.153, N.Stm) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

AUSTRALIAN National University. Applications are invited for the following appointments, all of which are new posts, in the School of General Studies of the University. Appointees will be required to take up duty on 1 January 1962, or as soon as possible thereafter. In the Faculty of Arts: Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in English, Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Pure Mathematics, Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Greek Philosophy. In the Faculty of Economics: Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Accountancy, Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Economic History, Lecturer in Economics, Lecturer in Political Science, Senior Lecturer or Lecturer in Statistics (Mathematical Statistics or Economic Statistics), Senior Tutor or Tutor in Statistics (Mathematical Statistics or Economic Statistics). Salary ranges: Academic salaries are under revision. At present the ranges are as follows: Senior Lecturer, £A2,400 – 100 – £A2,900; Lecturer, £A1,640 – 90 – £A2,360; Senior Demonstrator, £A1,430 – 3 x 50, 1 x 60 – £A1,640; Senior Tutor, £A1,400 – 60 – £A1,580; Tutor, £A1,150 – 2 x 40, 2 x 50 – £A1,330. Commencing salary will be in accordance with qualifications and experience. Further information and the summary forms which must accompany an application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 20 May 1961.

AUSTRALIAN National University. Chair of Classics. Applications are invited for the newly created Chair of Classics in the School of General Studies of the University. The Professor will be head of the Department of Classics which was established in 1956 under an Associate Professor who is due to retire in December 1961. The appointee will be asked to take up duty on 1 January 1962 or as soon as possible thereafter. The salary of a Professor in the School of General Studies is at present £A4,000. Academic salaries are under revision. Further information and the summary forms which must accompany an application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close in Australia and London on 20 May 1961.

EDUCATIONAL Organiser Wanted. Organiser for East of Scotland (centre Edinburgh). Must be able to lecture on several NCLC subjects. Salary £705 rising to £810. Commencing rate dependent on qualifications and experience. Removal allowance; four weeks' annual holiday; superannuation scheme. Apply to J. P. M. Millar, Gen. Secy, National Council of Labour Colleges, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

BOOK publishers require an assistant with knowledge of production and good design sense, for interesting responsible post offering excellent scope. Reply with details of previous experience to Box 1990.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

AIR MINISTRY

Scientific Adviser's Department

AIR MINISTRY require unestablished SENIOR SCIENTIFIC, SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS and EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS in SCIENTIFIC ADVISER'S Department.

QUALS. Senior Scientific and Scientific Officers should have 1st or 2nd Hons Degree in one of the subjects specified. Experimental Officers should be between 26 and 31, and have pass degree, HNC or GCE 'A' Level including at least one of the subjects specified.

FOUR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER posts at AM Headquarters WHITEHALL for GRADUATES in MATHEMATICS or PHYSICS.

POST A – in Strategic Offense and Atomic Section, involving cost/effectiveness studies of offensive systems, studies on strategy of RAF offensive operations, and of atomic effects and target response. Mathematician preferred.

POST B – in Air Defence and Electronics Section involving cost/effectiveness studies of defensive systems and detailed electronic studies of radar, electronic counter-measures, and infra-red. Physicist preferred.

POST C – in Strategic Studies and Anti-Submarine Warfare Section, involving studies of interplay of offense and defence, and the requirements of nuclear submarine detection.

POST D – in Limited War Section, involving studies of tactical aircraft, tactical weapons systems and limited form of war games in tactical sphere.

THREE SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OR SCIENTIFIC OFFICER posts on staff of OPERATIONAL RESEARCH Branch at BOMBER COMMAND, High Wycombe, for GRADUATES in MATHEMATICS, PHYSICS or ENGINEERING.

POST E – at Command HQ involving work on evaluation, use and operation of airborne and ground electronic equipment. Good electronics background required, preferably with experience on airborne and ground radar.

POST F – at Command HQ involving work on problems of effectiveness of Medium Bomber Force and in programming and organisation of an Elliott 402 computer. Good mathematical background required

POST G – involving work on trials of Bluesteel and also work at Bomber Command Development Unit at Finningley, Yorks.

TWO EXPERIMENTAL OFFICERS for POST H – at HQ BOMBER COMMAND, High Wycombe, to assist in computer programming to train other programmers and to participate in work involving bombing calculations, defect recording systems, nuclear fallout profiles, etc. Be interested in problems of data handling and have quals in mathematics, physics or engineering.

POST I – at HQ TECHNICAL TRAINING COMMAND, Brampton, Hunts. concerned with collection and analysis of data, and conducting experiments in training of technicians. Background and quals in social sciences with some knowledge of statistics preferred but quals and experience in electronic engineering acceptable.

SALARIES: National rate – Senior Scientific Officers £1,342 – £1,654; Scientific Officers £738 – £1,222; Exp. Officers £1,087 – £1,336.

£55 – £65 more for posts in London. Forms from Ministry of Labour, Technical and Scientific Register (K), 26 King Street, London, SW1. (quoting A 128/1A and appropriate Post ref.).

VICTORIA University of Wellington, New Zealand. Senior Lecturer in Education. Applications are invited for the above-mentioned post, not only from persons whose academic training and experience have been in the field of Education but also from those whose qualifications are in such fields as Sociology, Social Anthropology, Psychology, Statistics, History, and who are interested in the problems of Education. The work will bring the appointee into close contact with the New Zealand Council for Educational Research and the State Department of Education, both of which are centred in Wellington. The salary will be £1,750 rising to £2,000 per annum, the initial salary being determined according to the qualifications and experience of the appointee. Approved fares to Wellington will be allowed for the appointee, his wife and his dependent children. In addition actual removal expenses will be allowed within specified limits. Further particulars and information as to the method of application may be obtained from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in New Zealand and London, on 15 May 1961.

CLUB Leader (part-time) required for large, active boys' club. Salary up to £350 per annum. Age and full details of experience to the Chairman, North Paddington Boys' Club, 576 Harrow Rd, W10.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

UNIVERSITY of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. Assistant Librarian. Applications are invited for appointment to one post of Assistant Librarian in the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur. Candidates should have a degree of an approved University, plus Associateship of the Library Association or they should be Fellows of the Library Association or possess equivalent professional qualifications. The salary scale is $820 x 35 – 1,030/1,100 x 40 – 1,300 per mensen (£1,148 x 49 – 1,442/1,540 x 56 – 1,820) per annum (basic). In addition a variable allowance is at present paid at 35% of basic salary, subject to certain maxima, together with expatriation allowance at specified rates. Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. The closing date for the receipt of applications in Kuala Lumpur and London is 15 May 1961.

UNIVERSITY of Queensland. Lecturer in English Language. Applications are invited for the above-mentioned position. Applicants should possess a good Honours Degree in English and should either hold a higher degree or be actively engaged in research work leading to a higher degree. Experience as a University teacher will be treated as an important qualification. Salary £A1,830/£2,330 p.a. The successful applicant will enjoy the privileges of superannuation, study leave, travel grants and other benefits available to the academic staff. Further particulars and application forms are obtainable from the Secretary, Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth, 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1. Applications close, in Australia and London, on 31 May 1961.

CENTRAL Office of Information requires (a) Information Officers and (b) Assistant Information Officers (unestablished) for the planning and organisation of tours in the UK for official visitors from overseas. There are also duties of escorting visitors. Applicants should have initiative, a good grasp of current affairs and a sound understanding of life in Britain, including its institutions, industry, Government and national administration, new developments and achievements, social services etc. The work involves irregular hours including some week-end duty but hours average 42 weekly. The posts are graded according to the responsibilities and generally the Assistant Information Officers are required to do more escorting than planning. Language qualifications an advantage. Salaries (a) £1,282-£1,490; (b) according to exp. & quals. rising to max. of £1,214. Write, giving age, full details of exp. and quals. to Manager (PE1029), Ministry of Labour, Professional & Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, EC4.

CENTRAL Office of Information requires an Information Officer (unestablished) to take charge of a portion of a television film programme specifically designed for overseas distribution. Candidates should have had practical experience of the special techniques of television film production including interview programmes. Qualities called for include the ability to work quickly and imaginatively and to interpret information themes in terms of the television film. Salary £1,282-£1,490. Write, giving age, full details of exp. and quals to Manager (PE.1086), Ministry of Labour, Professional & Executive Register, Atlantic House, Farringdon Street, London, EC4.

LONDON County Council. Psychiatric Social Worker (whole-time) required for Brixton Child Guidance Unit to work with Medical Director and team of psychiatrists, educational psychologists and psychiatric social workers. Permanent and pensionable position. Secretarial asistance provided. Whitley salary and conditions. Married women eligible. Form from Medical Officer of Health, (D.1/N/886/4), County Hall, SE1. Closing date 1 May.

LONDON County Council. Social Workers preferably with social science qualification required as assistant mental welfare officers to work as members of teams of mental health social workers in the nine health divisions of the county under the immediate direction of the divisional mental welfare officer. Duties comprise community care of the mentally disordered of all types and ages and provide good opportunities for individual case work. Good promotion prospects. £700-£940 commencing according to qualifications and experience. Married women eligible. Details and form from Medical Officer of Health, (D1/N/943/4), County Hall, SE1. Closing date 24 April.

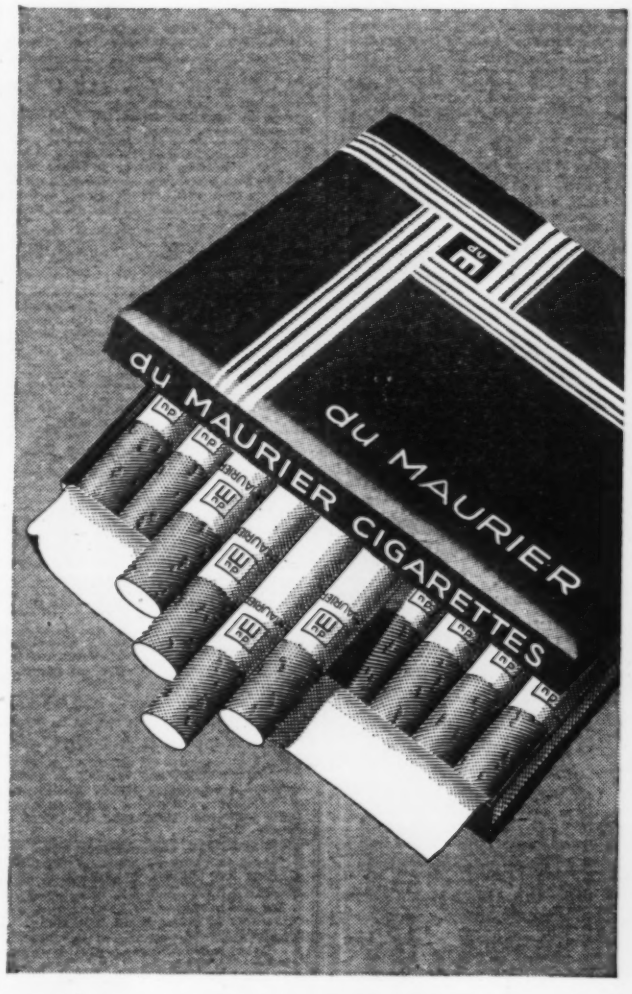
ST HELENS Council of Social Service invites applications from suitably qualified persons for the post of Deputy Secretary. Good prospects. Particulars from Secretary, 36 Claughton St, St Helens, Lancs.

REQUIRED immediately by small independent, residential, co-educational school for deprived children. (a) School Matron (some nursing experience necessary). (b) House Parent to supervise children's recreational activities (experience in social work an asset). Vacancies could be filled by married couple or 2 women applicants. The Principal, Bylands School, Stratfield Turgis, Nr Basingstoke. Phone: Turgis Green 262.

RESIDENT part-time cook, suit middle aged lady. Co-educational school boarding house on main bus route in Cotswold country. Housemistress, Wynstones, Brookthorpe, Gloucester.

the finest
filter tip cigarettes
are in the
famous red box

du MAURIER



Twenty Exceptional
Virginia Cigarettes for 4/1

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

BBC requires two Television Artists Bookings Assistants to negotiate, under direction of Television Booking Manager, engagement and fees of contributors required for Television programmes. Post A: Deals with OB programmes and topical Talks programmes (i.e. 'Tonight' etc.). Post B: Deals with contributions to all major Talks programmes. Essential qualifications for both posts are administrative aptitude with ability to absorb and apply internal regulations. Knowledge of, and an interest in, programmes transmitted by OB and Talks Departments with particular reference to current affairs and sporting events. State whether application is for Post A or B or both. Salary £1,060 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,335 max. p.a. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference 61.G.150 N.Stm) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

FAMILY Service Units requires men and women caseworkers for the development of its pioneer family casework service in London and several provincial centres. Salaries £625-£850 p.a. Resident and non-resident posts. Further information from the Secretary, Family Service Units, 25 St Mary's Grove, London, N1.

PART-Time Social Worker (15 hours weekly) required for work for educationally subnormal children and school leavers in North West London district. Good holidays. Apply: Chairman, Elfrida Rathbone Committee, 20 Compton Terrace, N1.

CHEMICAL Technician reqd for research. Advanced level Chemistry & Biology minimum requirements. Whitley Council rates of pay according to qualifications and experience. Applications with names of two referees to Dr B. E. Clayton, Dept of Chemical Pathology, The Hospital for Sick Children, Gt Ormond St, WC1.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for young educated woman interested in children and educational problems to gain practical experience with problem children, to discuss views and ideas on education and take a responsible and well-paid position after having proved common sense and ability. Board and nice room plus initial salary of £3 weekly without any deductions; 8-10 weeks annual holidays with pay. Apply to The Principal, Salmons Cross School, Holmbury St Mary, Surrey.

MATRON and Assistant required for small co-educational school. Please write giving age and experience to St Catherine's School, Almondsbury, Bristol.

COMPTOMETER Operator or Computor, half-time, for statistical work. Technical training an advantage, but not essential. Applications from graduates preferably in Statistics or the Social Sciences, or from other candidates proficient in Mathematics considered. Experience, education and age to Clerk to the Faculty of Commerce & Social Science, The University, Birmingham, 15.

ARCHITECTS for real work, by the Thames (out of the chaos), furniture to town planning; group formation in process. Handwrite career details, Box 2127.

GERMAN into English: part- or full-time translator wanted – possibly retired engineer – for wide range of technical literature. Pleasant, friendly collaboration for quality work at reasonable speed. Please ring WEStern 7604 or write Box 2118.

OPPORTUNITY arises for young Solicitor with two to five years general experience to manage busy East London branch office. This position offers a challenge and very definite prospects to the right man. Write with details background and exp. Box 1983.

EXPERIENCED book-keeper take full responsibility for accounts in busy publishing office with varied activities. Interesting opportunity service for peace. Please write Manager, Peace News Ltd, 5 Caledonian Road, N1.

'Of course, we were the first to put a man in space!'

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

RESIDENT Manager or Manageress required for Spastic children's Holiday Hotel, Bexhill. Experience with handicapped children an advantage. Permanent chef and full-time domestic staff employed. Salary according to experience. Apply: National Spastics Society, 26 Charlotte Street, W1.

DRYAD Handicrafts, 93 Gt Russell St (near British Museum) need young lady assistant, preferably with some knowledge of crafts. Good position and salary for suitable person. Applies to The Manageress.

TYPOGRAPHER/designer, man or woman, for wrappers, leaflets, press ads, for publishers with heavy direct mail programme. Practical knowledge of use of type essential. Fine office, LV's, five-day week, salary according to qualifications. Box 2104.

LABOUR Party requires skilled shorthand-typists. Interesting work, no Saturdays. For further details apply Administrative Officer, Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1. (Tel. No: VICtoria 9434).

SHORTHAND-Typists required for Trade Union Research Department. Adult salary £11 8s. rising to £11 18s. per week after six months approved service. Five-day (35 hour) week; contributory superannuation scheme; good holidays. Telephone Administrative Officer, VICtoria 7671/8 for interview.

TUTORS, male or female, reqd to teach foreign students English 3 hours mornings, London (Streatham). Permanency or otherwise. Write in detail to Box 2131.

SHORTHAND-typist/secretary required for small national office of pioneer voluntary social service. Responsible work in interesting worthwhile cause. 35-hour week. 3 weeks' holiday. Starting salary £525-£550 per annum. Apply Family Service Units, 36 St Mary's Grove, N1.

SECRETARY required end April for partner in West End firm of architects. Suitable well-educated girl capable of taking responsibility, between ages 20/30. Great prospects for girl of character. 5 day week, quarterly bonuses, LV's. WELbeck 9991.

STAFF Agency, Central London, reqs energetic part-time lady interviewer/general assistant. Maximum 40. Gd typist. Interesting work. Prospects. Box 2086.

PRINT Department of The Pallas Gallery, 28b Albemarle Street, London, W1, requires young assistant familiar with clerical work, and with a knowledge of typing. Phone for appointment, HYDe Park 3116.

PERSONAL Secretary required for Departmental Head. Initial salary up to £700 p.a. Apply Secretary, British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, Euston St, NW1.

INTERNATIONAL trade union organisation with London headquarters requires German shorthand-typist. German mother tongue with good working knowledge of English; working knowledge of other languages an advantage. Good salary and conditions. Apply with full detls to Box 2091.

CLERICAL Assistant required by TU Office, knowledge of book-keeping, able to type an advantage. Salary according to TU scales. 'Phone A.Sc.W., GRO. 4761.

INTERNATIONAL Socialist organisation seeks part-time book-keeper. Knowledge of German &/or French desirable. Box 2094.

AN INTERESTING position awaits a Sec. S/H typist with a National Trade Association in Holborn area. Salary according to ability. Holiday arrangements honoured. LV's. Phone HOLborn 1310.

ENGLISH-German Shorthand-Typist required, Lawyer's office WC1. State age and experience. Box 2109.

EXPERIENCED Secretary / Shorthand-Typist, over 35 years, to replace retiring Private Secretary to Principal of National Welfare Organisation. Box 2105.

SEC., young & intelligent, with theatrical interests, for Playwrights' Agent. Attractive hrs, sal. & prospects. Portman Bureau, 78 George St, W1. HUN. 0676.

PART-time secretarial assistance required 10-3.30. Shorthand, typing, 3 weeks' holiday. Apply giving names & addresses of two referees to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, WC1.

INTERESTING and well-paid posts for Junior and Senr Secretaries, HYD.1738/9, Mina Ash Bureau, 19 Conduit St, W1.

INTELLIGENT part-time secretary-typist for psycho-analyst. Will fit in with school times/hols. St Johns Wood. Box 2197.

PORTMAN Bureau offers top sals to Temp. Sec.-S/Typists & C/Typists with good speeds. 78 George St, W1. HUN. 0677.

COUNTRY nr Exeter. Help wanted with children/house/office. Bed-sit. Other help. Int. in Cinema advantage. Box 2114.

A WIDE choice of interesting posts from Mayfair Staff Selection Bureau, 5a Princes St, Hanover Sq., W1 (opp. Dickins & Jones). HYD. 6471.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED

INTELL. young man (23), Drama student, widely travelled, perfect Engl., Spanish, fluent German, French, some Italian, seeks job Ldn area, anything consid. Box 2181.

APPOINTMENTS WANTED—continued

PHOTOGRAPHER

aged 29 with eight years' experience on the Permanent Staff Photographic Dept of a South African University seeks interesting and challenging permanent position. Specialities; Portraiture, Documentary, Architecture & Photo-Litho Offset (all stages). Extensive practical knowledge Commercial & General Studio work, Microfilming, Photomacrography (primarily entomological), Art-Gallery/Studio, Faculty Research Projects & Reflex processes. Monochrome & colour. Skilled darkroom technician. Imagination, ability to improvise. Fair knowledge Administration. Prepared to pay own travel exp. Pref. Canada, UK or West Africa. Box 1849.

INTELLIGENT young couple, keen to leave business world, seek joint enterprise of social/educational interest, perhaps residential, where two school-age children could accompany. Husband Oxford Graduate, experience senior business management. Suggestions welcome. Box 2073.

ACTIVE, adaptable widow, young 50's, sense of humour, sks interesting post. Exp.: Welfare, catering, ckg, some nursing. Genuine interest in people, sick, handicapped or healthy. Home/abroad. Box 1916.

ANOTHER highly-educated well-travelled young man after year of growing dissatisfaction seeks useful and invigorating work either temp. or permanent. Box 750.

FELLOWSHIPS

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

Applications are invited for a Senior Research Fellowship to be established in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies under the terms of a grant from the Nuffield Foundation.

Candidates should be qualified in Social Science and experienced in sociological research.

The salary will be within the range £1,975-£2,425 per annum, according to qualifications and experience.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 29 April 1961 by the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quoting Ref. CV/NS.

UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Faculty of Arts

Applications are invited for a Lloyd-Muirhead FELLOWSHIP in SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY, tenable for one year from 1 October 1961, at a salary within the range £800-£900 p.a.

Applications (4 copies), naming two or three academic referees, should reach, by 1 May 1961, the Assistant Registrar (Arts and Law), The University, Birmingham 15, from whom further particulars can be obtained.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

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COURSES, etc.—contd from p.608

HAS Britain a European Future?'. Fabian Weekend School on the problems of European Integration. Hastings, 5-7 May. Director: Roy Jenkins, MP, with Georges Berthoin, Douglas Jay, MP and J. J. Van der Lee. Full details from Schools Secretary, Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth St, SW1. (WHI. 3077).

INSTITUTO de España, 102 Eaton Square, SW1. Term commences 24 April. Classes and lectures on the Spanish language, literature and culture. Library of over 12,000 volumes. Courses at the Spanish universities. For full details apply to the Secretary. SLOane 8381.

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THE most dependable guide to good eating in Gt Britain is the new edition of 'The Good Food Guide' 1961/62, edited by Raymond Postgate from recommendations by Good Food Club members, published by Cassell, 7s. 6d., from all booksellers. 'Postgate is incorruptible. It is now possible to go round Britain on his back' – John Freeman, 'New Statesman'

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE following are the contents of April 'Plebs': 'The Unions must adapt themselves' by George Woodcock, 'John Burns – A Labour Pioneer', by Raymond Postgate, 'Italian Trade Union Summer Training Camps', by L. W. Dudley, 'Profits from Public Ownership', by G. A. White, 'You and the Labour Press', by Pleb, 'Question Box', by John L. Williams, 'The Men who run the Unions', by H. A. Clegg, 'At Sixes and Sevens' by Graham Horsman, 'An Outline of Economic Geography' by J. F. Horrabin, Pars from the Press, 'This Wicked World' by J. P. M. Millar, 'Swiss Labour's Loss', New Books, Plebs Forum. 'Plebs' is 6d., by post 8d. or 7s. 6d. a year from the NCLC, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

'WHICH?' is based on independent tests and surveys. The April issue reports on car batteries, loans for houses, nappies. 'Which?' is published monthly by the Consumers' Association, available on annual subscription only £1 to Dept 6, 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2.

LEARNING Russian! The paperback method of studying this important language; based on the recent course by Nina Potapova broadcast from Moscow Radio. 3s. 6d. (p. 9d.) from Collet's Russian Bookshop (NI), 44/45 Museum St, London, WC1, or through your bookseller.

WANTED. Runs or odds of Periodicals such as 'Horizon', 'Scrutiny', 'Criterion', 'Rhythm' & sim. Libraries purchased. Fisher and Sperr, 46 Highgate High St, N6.

PERSONAL attention to overseas orders all types of books. Poole-Bickford, 22 Buckingham St, Strand, London, WC2.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

SHOPPING 'in the dark'? Let the Consumer Council enlighten you with actual test figures for branded goods. 10s. p.a. brings you 'Shopper's Guide', helps you redress a bad buy. Write Orchard House, Orchard Street, W1.

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LIBRARIES bought: politics, economics, world affairs. We collect. RIV 6807. The Hammersmith Bookshop, London, W6.

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PERSONAL

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PYRENEES – Englishman with invalid wife seeks active middle-aged couple to share, on part cost, and help manage country house near Pau. Knowledge of French essential. Write Box 1986.

STUDENT boy, 18, wishes to stay as paying guest with family. PARk 0212.

YOUNG food reform man reqs second to share flat Golders Grn. SPE. 0916.

ANTI-Apartheid Movement urgently reqs office accomm. (1 large room) in London. Mod. rent. Please write at once to Box 2209 or phone TRA. 1818/SWI. 2956.

YOUNG couple req. accom. in return for wife's part-time secretarial duties (own typewriter). Box 2160.

YOUNG man, music-lover, seeks ditto for summer holiday. Box 2060.

SRN with daughter 16 months looking for interesting job where accom. avail. 2 rms. Pref. nursing/school/children. Box 2065.

RAT race male fugitive, aged 42, with no degrees but top administrative ability and 'gift of gab' will go anywhere, do anything, whatever the risk. Box 2070.

CAR seats avail.: Vienna or Budapest in Volkswagen leaving 25 July. Box 1952.

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SWI: Viennese dressmaker, will fit also in home or office. Fr. 5 gns. Box 2051.

CONVERSATION a lost art? If so, why not revive it? Talkers and listeners wanted to form nucleus of new salon, SE London. Write stating interests. Box 2168.

A LITERARY and cultural society contributing to charity, meeting central London, sks speakers on interesting & controversial subjects. Nom. expenses met. Box 2067.

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THE Linguists' Club. London's International Centre, Niddry Lodge, Holland St, W8 (WES. 0989), & 20 Grosvenor Pl., SW1 (SLO. 9595), for conversn & tuition.

PERSONAL—continued

SPRING Fair & Bazaar – Chinese antiques, hand-made pottery, jewellery etc. Mahatma Gandhi Hall, Fitzroy Sq., W1. Friday, 14 April – 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sat. 15 April – 12 to 5 p.m. British Peace Cttee.

THE Elizabeth A. Allen Fund closes 30 April. Pay tribute to Elizabeth Allen's 18 years of work for Civil Liberties in Britain & the Commonwealth. Send donations to EAA Fund, NCCL, 293 New Kings Rd, SW6.

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ACROSS Frontiers: The Friends Service Council (Quakers) welcomes gifts and legacies for its international service overseas. FSC (26), Friends House, Euston Road, London, NW1.

HUMANISTS accept the brotherhood of all men, reject the idea of the supernatural; work for better human conditions. Write Ethical Union (Pres. Sir Julian Huxley), 13 Prince of Wales Ter., W8.

BRAZIERS, Ipsden, Oxon: 'Music Weekend' & 'Conference of Tutors & Students' 28 Apr.; 'Country Dance Festival' 5 May; 'God and Prophecy' 12 May.

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THEATRES

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QUESTORS. EALing 5184. 'Serjeant Musgrave's Dance' by John Arden. 15-26 April at 7.30. (Mat. Sun. 23 April 3 p.m.). Members.

ROYAL Court, SLO. 1745, 7.30, S. 5.0, 8.15. 'Jacques' by Ionesco. Lst wk. Comm. Wed. next 'Altona' by Sartre.

TH. ROYAL, E15. MAR. 5973. 8. S. 5, 8. 'Glory Be', Irish musical.

UNITY. EUS. 5391. 'The Affluent Athenian', new satire by Derek Hall, Fri., Sat., Sun. 7.45. Mems.

CONCERTS

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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
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SUNDAY, 16 APRIL, 2.30 p.m.
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LONDON Harpsichord Ensemble. Concert of 18th Century Music by J. C. Bach, Zelenka, Beethoven, Buonamente, C. P. E. Bach, Telemann. Royal Festival Hall, Recital Room. Saturday 22 April, at 7.45. WAT. 3191.

WIGMORE Hall. Under the Patronage of HE the Ambassador of Israel, Mr Arthur Lourie and Madame Lourie. A Chamber Concert in aid of The Children's Village, Beer Yaacov (supported by Youth Aliyah). Liza Fuchsova (Pianoforte), Katinka Seiner (Soprano). Pianoforte: Paul Hamburger. Saturday, 22 April at 7.30. Tkts: 42s., 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s. from Hall (WEL. 2141) and Ibbs & Tillett Ltd (WEL. 8418).

GLUCK'S 'Alcestis', a recording of the recent Metropolitan Opera broadcast performance, with Eileen Farrell, Walter Cassel and Nicolai Gedda. Conducted by Kurt Adler. American Embassy Theatre, Upper Brook Street entrance, Tuesday, 18 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

PEGGY Seeger, Leon Rosselson and others. Peace Workshop Concert. Mahatma Gandhi Hall, Fitzroy Square, W1. 15 April, 7.30 p.m. 2s. 6d., 5s. Tickets BPC, 94 Charlotte St, W1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ACADEMY (GER. 2981) Morning Shows daily 11 a.m. (ex. Suns). The Bolshoi Co. in Tchaikovsky's 'Eugene Onegin' (U).

EVERYMAN, HAM. 1525. 12 Films by Ingmar Bergman. Until 16 Apl: 'Wild Strawberries' (A). From 17 Apl: 'The Face' (X). 4 Trailers by Massingham (U).

DANCE. International Friendship League. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1. Sat. 15 April, 7.30-11 p.m. Tickets: 4s. 6d.

EXHIBITIONS

GANYMED Gallery: A choice of still-lifes, landscapes and flower pictures for Spring on view at 11 Great Turnstile, WC1. Catalogue 2s.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Nigel Henderson – Photographs – Paintings – Collages. 13 April-20 May. Daily 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. Admission 1s. Members free.

'THE Human Head & Figure'. Paintings by Bacon, Burra, Kossoff, Freud, le Brocquy, Sutherland, Messenger, Vaughan, etc. at Spode House, Hawkesyard Priory, nr Rugeley, Staffs, from 11 to 24 April.

ISLINGTON'S Camden Passage Second Open-air Art Exhibition 15-23 April 10-7 p.m. Selected works of 40 artists, potters, woodcarvers. Near 'Angel' tube and buses.

DRIAN Galleries, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W2. From 19 April. Sculptures by Bloc; Paintings by Pillet.

NATIONAL Art Treasures from Korea. Arts Council exhibition. Victoria & Albert Museum. Till 7 May. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tue., Thur. 10-8; Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. 2s. 6d.

MODERN French Bookbindings. Arts Council Gallery, 4 St James's Square, SW1. Till 22 April. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8. Adm. 1s. 6d.

WELLCOME Historical Medical Museum, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, NW1. Portraits of Fellows of the Royal Society, 1660-1680, Electricity in the Service of Medicine and other exhibitions. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Admission Free.

NUDES of Jean Straker – Photography. 12-9. 5s. Visual Arts, 12 Soho Sq., W1.

MATTHIESEN Gallery: Leonelli – Collage – paintings. Daily 10-5.30, Sats 10-1. Until 29 April. 142 New Bond St, W1.

THE Waddington Galleries, Watercolours of the period 1888-1910: Jack B. Yeats. 10-6. Sats 10-1. 2 Cork St, W1.

WALKER'S Galleries, 118 New Bond St. Paintings by Anthony Day and Edwin Mortlock; Graphic Work by Pat Allman-Smith.

HANOVER Gallery, 32A St George St, W1. Poliakoff – Recent Gouaches. Until 15 April. Daily 10-5.30, Sats 10-1.

PAINTINGS by Robert Hill at Leighton House Art Gallery, 12 Holland Park Road, W14. From 7 to 21 April. Daily 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sats to 5 p.m.

QUEENSWOOD Gallery, 214 Archway Rd, N6. Stanley Causer & Peter Peterson. Opening 22 April: Henry Israel. 10-5.30. Thurs. 10-1. Sat. 10-7.

WOODSTOCK Gallery, 16 Woodstock St, W1. MAY. 4419. Muiden: tapestries woven on the Roman looms in Syracuse. Albert Garrett: paintings on end grain box wood. 17 April-6 May. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-1.

ZWEMMER'S, 26 Litchfield St, WC2. New Pntgs: Alistair Grant. Until 6 May.

LEICESTER Galleries, Leicester Sq. James McBey (1883-1959) Water-colours. Mary Potter. Lawrence Toynbee – Paintings. 10-5.30. Sats 10-1.

GROSVENOR Gallery, 15 Davies St, W1. 13 April-4 May. Painting Collages by Lorri, including illustrations for Christopher Fry's 'A Sleep of Prisoners', 'The Dark is Light Enough', 'Curtmantle'. 10-6, S. 9.30-1

MOLTON Gallery, Ecole de Paris. Aquarelles and drawings. Until 15 April. 44 South Molton Street, W1. Daily 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.

WHITECHAPEL Art Gallery: Edmond Kapp: a retrospective exhibition of paintings and drawings 1911-1961. 20 April to 19 May inclusive. Weekdays 11-6; Sundays 2-6; closed Mondays. Admission free. Adjoins Aldgate East Station.

EXHIBITIONS—continued

ORIGINAL French lithographs, 1817 to 1957. Prices from thirty shillings to £30. Folio Society, 6 Stratford Place, London, W1. Opp. Bond St Stn. Until 29 April; Mon. to Fri. 9.30-7, Sat. 9.30-1. Adm. free.

MARLBOROUGH, 39 Old Bond St, W1. HYD. 6195. Paintings by Rebeyrolle, closes 15 April. 'Kandinsky – The Road to Abstraction'. Opens 19 April. Adm. 2s. 6d., students 1s. Daily 10-5, Sats 10-12.

AGNEW Gallery, 43 Old Bond Street, W1. Drawings of Italy by Vanvitelli. 9.30-5.30, Saturdays 9.30-1.0.

MORRIS & Company 1861-1940. Arts Council Exhibition. Victoria & Albert Museum. Till 30 April. Weekdays 10-6; Sun. 2.30-6. Admission free.

NEW London Gallery, 17-18 Old Bond St, W1. 10-5, Sats 10-12. Ten Sculptors and paintings by Tadé.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

TAGORE CENTENARY
CELEBRATION COMMITTEE,
GREAT BRITAIN
Seminar on Tagore
as humanist, poet, philosopher, composer, thinker and man.
Mahatma Gandhi Hall,
41 Fitzroy Square, London, W1.
Friday, 5 May (7-9.30 p.m.) and
Saturday, 6 May (3.30-6 p.m. & 7.30-9.30 p.m.)
Participants: Mrs Vijaya Laksmi Pandit: Paul Robeson: Richard Church: Mrs Rajeswari Dutta (guest artist from India): Jack Lindsay: Dr J. C. Ghosh: Dr John Lewis: Miss Freda Swain: T. N. Kaul (Dy. High Com. for India): Dr Arthur Geddes: Dr N. S. Junankar: Denis Stoll: Dr Arnold Bakē: A. D. Angadi and others.
Admission free. Refreshments available.
Further enqs: Secy, TCCC Seminar Committee, 31a John Adam St, WC2.

'THE British Image of America', a lecture by F. Bowen Evans, Research Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; former Deputy Public Affairs Officer, US Embassy, London. American Embassy Theatre, Upper Brook Street entrance, Wed., 19 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Tuesday, 18 April, 8.15 p.m. Landscape Design II. Play Sculpture: University of London Project. Discussion between Reg Butler and Gertrude Keir. Members 2s. Non-members 3s. 6d. Thursday 20 April at 8.15 p.m. The Language of Art II. The Image. Speakers: Keith Sutton, Tony del Renzio, and John McHale. Chairman: Robert Melville. Members 2s. Non-members 3s. 6d.

BUDDHIST Society, 58 Eccleston Sq., SW1. Special Public Meeting at Caxton Hall, SW1. Wed., 19 April, 6.30 p.m. 'Why take the first step?', Mr Christmas Humphreys. Also Sat., 22 April, at 3 p.m., Children's Class. Also Fri., 21 April, at the Society. Public Lecture at 7.30: 'The Essence of Thāv v', Mr. T. M. Harris. Send 3s. for 'The Middle Way'. Enquiries TAT. 1313.

MAPAM Discussion Group – 'Israel's Foreign Policy at the Crossroads', introduced by P. Merhav. Saturday, 22 April, 8 p.m. at 37 Broadhurst Gdns, NW6.

IIWC Public Lecture. Free, C. R. Halski, LL.M., ARAM: 'Paderewski'. 8.30. Fri. 21 April. 62 Queen's Gardens, W2.

FORUM (The Iberian Society). Meeting: 30th Anniversary of Spanish Republic. Sun. 16 April, 8 p.m. Barcelona Restaurant, 17 Beak St, W1. (Off Regent Street). J. A. Balbontin and other speakers.

'WHAT is happening to our food?', Dr R. F. Milton, FRIC. Mon. 17 Apr. 7.30, Caxton Hall, 2s. 6d. London Natural Health Soc, Detls: 85 Stoneleigh Rd, Ilford.

'SECRETS of Life', special lecture with discussion by XY Group at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd, Victoria, Wed., 19 April, 7-9 p.m. Adm. 3s. 6d.

THE West London Ethical Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington High St, W8. Sun. 16 April, 6.30, Music & Readings, 7 p.m. 'Humanism and Politics': A. A. Burall.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—contd

YUGOSLAV Film Cartoons: 'Piccolo', 'The Inspector Returns Home', 'At the Photographers', 'All the Drawings of the Town', on Wednesday, 19 April at 7 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre, Kensington Central Library (entrance in Children's Library), Phillimore Walk, W8. All seats 2s. 6d. at the door or may be reserved, apply: British-Yugoslav Society (Miss S. Morris), 1 Sel... House, 81 Belsize Road, NW6.

READINGS, with comments, from the Poetry of John Peale Bishop, Phe... Putnam, Hart Crane and Allen Tate by Allen Tate, American poet, novelist, crit... Professor of English, University of Mi... nesota. American Embassy Theatre, Friday 21 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

CENTRAL London Fabian Society. Ta... by Fred Lee, MP, on Wed. 19 April 7.30 p.m., Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. Visitors 2s. 6d.

PUSHKIN Club, 24 Kensington Par... Gdns, W11. PARk 7696, Fri. 14 April 8 p.m. Lermontov Evening: F. Granvil... Barker, Marika Rivera and Dmit... Makaroff. Fri. 21 April, 8 p.m. Alexand... Lieven: 'Russian People'.

FORUM. Meeting at SMH, 103 Gower St. Fri. 14 April, 7.15 p.m. Mr Alan Ha... will speak on 'Recent Events in Turkey'.

'SHAW – the legend and the man'. New Jewish Society, 83 Chiltern Street, W1. Wed. 19 April at 8 p.m.

'LANGUAGE et Littérature' by M. Etiemble. Institut Français, Queensberry Place, SW7. Thurs. 20 April, 8.15 p.m. Admission free.

PSYCHOLOGY of Testimony: Dr R. Green. Friday, 21 April, at 7.30 Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square, WC1. Admission 2s. Sociology Group of Progressive League.

S. PLACE Ethical Soc. Conway Hall, Hol... born, WC1. Sun. 11 a.m. 16 Apr. F. H. A. Micklewright, MA, Sin or Morals Chamber Music Concert 6.30 p.m. Tues. 7.15 p.m. 18 April – The Significance of the Synagogue, M. Domnitz, MA. Discussion.

THE Role of the New Nations at UN – Robin Dixon (Gen. Sec. Nat. Peace Council) Burgh House, Flask Walk, NW3. Sat. 22 Apr., 2.45 Hampstead Humanist Soc...

SUFI Society: Sufism & Spiritual Healing. Monday 17 April, 7 p.m. Room 31, Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, WC2. Inf... PARk 9356. All welcome.

SOCIALIST Party of Great Britain. Film and discussion. Film '1848' based on drawings by Daumier depicting conditions in France in 1848. Friday 21 April, 8 p.m. Memorial Hall, Windsor Road, Ealing Broadway, London.

'MIND – the Creator'. Public lecture 16 April, 8 p.m. Free lit. S.a.e. ULU 62 Queen's Gardens, W2. PAD. 0688

GURDJIEFF and Ouspensky's Teaching. New Realm Study Group. Livingstone House, Carteret St, Broadway, SW1. Every Wednesday, 7 p.m. Admission 4s.

SPIRITUALISM proves survival. Lectures and demonstrations daily. London HQ, 33 Belgrave Square, SW1. BEL. 3...

LECTURE COURSES AND SPECIALISED TRAINING

SAVING and Spending. Weekend Residential course, 22-23 April. The Economics of the Building Society. Fee £2 4s. Details from Warden, Dillington House, Ilminster, Somerset.

BIRKBECK College (University of London) Session 1961/62 begins Monday 2 October 1961. Applications are invited from (i) part-time students wishing to follow evening courses for Internal Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science; (ii) full-time and part-time students wishing to read for Higher Degrees or to follow courses leading to MSc. Crystallography, and the Academic Postgraduate Diplomas in Psychology, Numerical Analysis and Statistics. Applications for admission should be made before 1 June. Pamphlet and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Birkbeck College, Malet St, WC1.

COURSES etc.—contd on p.607

Incorporating *The Nation* and *The Athenæum*. Registered at the GPO as a newspaper. Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, NY, 1928. Printed in Great Britain for the Proprietors by Merritt & Hatcher Ltd, High Wycombe and London. Published weekly at Great Turnstile, London, WC1. Postage on this issue: inland 2½d., foreign 3½d., Canada 1d.

APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

BBC requires two Television Artists Bookings Assistants to negotiate, under direction of Television Booking Manager, engagement and fees of contributors required for Television programmes. Post A: Deals with OB programmes and topical Talks programmes (i.e. 'Tonight' etc.). Post B: Deals with contributions to all major Talks programmes. Essential qualifications for both posts are administrative aptitude with ability to absorb and apply internal regulations. Knowledge of, and an interest in, programmes transmitted by OB and Talks Departments with particular reference to current affairs and sporting events. State whether application is for Post A or B or both. Salary £1,060 (possibly higher if qualifications exceptional) rising by five annual increments to £1,335 max. p.a. Requests for application forms (enclosing addressed envelope and quoting reference 61.G.150 N.Stm) should reach Appointments Officer, Broadcasting House, London, W1, within five days.

FAMILY Service Units requires men and women caseworkers for the development of its pioneer family casework service in London and several provincial centres. Salaries £625-£850 p.a. Resident and non-resident posts. Further information from the Secretary, Family Service Units, 25 St Mary's Grove, London, N1.

PART-Time Social Worker (15 hours weekly) required for work for educationally subnormal children and school leavers in North West London district. Good holidays. Apply: Chairman, Elfrida Rathbone Committee, 20 Compton Terrace, N1.

CHEMICAL Technician reqd for research. Advanced level Chemistry & Biology minimum requirements. Whitley Council rates of pay according to qualifications and experience. Applications with names of two referees to Dr B. E. Clayton, Dept of Chemical Pathology, The Hospital for Sick Children, Gt Ormond St, WC1.

AN OPPORTUNITY occurs for young educated woman interested in children and educational problems to gain practical experience with problem children, to discuss views and ideas on education and take a responsible and well-paid position after having proved common sense and ability. Board and nice room plus initial salary of £3 weekly without any deductions; 8-10 weeks annual holidays with pay. Apply to The Principal, Salmons Cross School, Holmbury St Mary, Surrey.

MATRON and Assistant required for small co-educational school. Please write giving age and experience to St Catherine's School, Almondsbury, Bristol.

COMPTOMETER Operator or Computor, half-time, for statistical work. Technical training an advantage, but not essential. Applications from graduates preferably in Statistics or the Social Sciences, or from other candidates proficient in Mathematics considered. Experience, education and age to Clerk to the Faculty of Commerce & Social Science, The University, Birmingham, 15.

ARCHITECTS for real work, by the Thames (out of the chaos), furniture to town planning; group formation in process. Handwrite career details, Box 2127.

GERMAN into English: part- or full-time translator wanted – possibly retired engineer – for wide range of technical literature. Pleasant, friendly collaboration for quality work at reasonable speed. Please ring WEStern 7600 or write Box 2118.

OPPORTUNITY arises for young Solicitor with two to five years general experience to manage busy East London branch office. This position offers a challenge and very definite prospects to the right man. Write with details background and exp. Box 1983.

EXPERIENCED book-keeper take full responsibility for accounts in busy publishing office with varied activities. Interesting opportunity service for peace. Please write Manager, Peace News Ltd, 5 Caledonian Road, N1.

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APPOINTMENTS VACANT—contd

RESIDENT Manager or Manageress required for Spastic children's Holiday Hotel, Bexhill. Experience with handicapped children an advantage. Permanent chef and full-time domestic staff employed. Salary according to experience. Apply: National Spastics Society, 26 Charlotte Street, W1.

DRYAD Handicrafts, 93 Gt Russell St (near British Museum) need young lady assistant, preferably with some knowledge of crafts. Good position and salary for suitable person. Applics to The Manageress.

TYPOGRAPHER/designer, man or woman, for wrappers, leaflets, press ads, for publishers with heavy direct mail programme. Practical knowledge of use of type essential. Fine office, LV's, five-day week, salary according to qualifications. Box 2104.

LABOUR Party requires skilled shorthand-typists. Interesting work, no Saturdays. For further details apply Administrative Officer, Labour Party, Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1. (Tel. No: VICtoria 9434).

SHORTHAND-Typists required for Trade Union Research Department. Adult salary £11 8s. rising to £11 18s. per week after six months approved service. Five-day (35 hour) week; contributory superannuation scheme; good holidays. Telephone Administrative Officer, VICtoria 7671/8 for interview.

TUTORS, male or female, reqd to teach foreign students English 3 hours mornings, London (Streatham). Permanency or otherwise. Write in detail to Box 2131.

SHORTHAND-typist/secretary required for small national office of pioneer voluntary social service. Responsible work in interesting worthwhile cause. 35-hour week. 3 weeks' holiday. Starting salary £525-£550 per annum. Apply Family Service Units, 36 St Mary's Grove, N1.

SECRETARY required end April for partner in West End firm of architects. Suitable well-educated girl capable of taking responsibility, between ages 20/30. Great prospects for girl of character. 5 day week, quarterly bonuses, LV's. WELbeck 9991.

STAFF Agency, Central London, reqs energetic part-time lady interviewer/general assistant. Maximum 40. Gd typist. Interesting work. Prospects. Box 2086.

PRINT Department of The Pallas Gallery, 28b Albemarle Street, London, W1, requires young assistant familiar with clerical work, and with a knowledge of typing. Phone for appointment, HYDe Park 3116.

PERSONAL Secretary required for Departmental Head. Initial salary up to £700 p.a. Apply Secretary, British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, Euston St, NW1.

INTERNATIONAL trade union organisation with London headquarters requires German shorthand-typist. German mother tongue with good working knowledge of English; working knowledge of other languages an advantage. Good salary and conditions. Apply with full detls to Box 2091.

CLERICAL Assistant required by TU Office, knowledge of book-keeping, able to type an advantage. Salary according to TU scales. 'Phone A.Sc.W., GRO. 4761.

INTERNATIONAL Socialist organisation seeks part-time book-keeper. Knowledge of German & /or French desirable. Box 2094.

AN INTERESTING position awaits a Sec. S/H typist with a National Trade Association in Holborn area. Salary according to ability. Holiday arrangements honoured. LV's. Phone HOLborn 1310.

ENGLISH-German Shorthand-Typist required, Lawyer's office WC1. State age and experience. Box 2109.

EXPERIENCED Secretary / Shorthand-Typist, over 35 years, to replace retiring Private Secretary to Principal of National Welfare Organisation. Box 2105.

SEC., young & intelligent, with theatrical interests, for Playwrights' Agent. Attractive hrs, sal. & prospects. Portman Bureau, 78 George St, W1. HUN. 0676.

PART-time secretarial assistance required 10-3.30. Shorthand, typing, 3 weeks' holiday. Apply giving names & addresses of two referees to the Hon. Secretary, Royal Anthropological Institute, 21 Bedford Square, WC1.

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APPOINTMENTS WANTED—continued

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INTELLIGENT young couple, keen to leave business world, seek joint enterprise of social/educational interest, perhaps residential, where two school-age children could accompany. Husband Oxford Graduate, experience senior business management. Suggestions welcome. Box 2073.

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Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with the names of three referees should be received not later than 29 April 1961 by the Registrar, from whom further particulars may be obtained. Quoting Ref. CV/NS.

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Faculty of Arts

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COURSES, etc.—contd from p.608

'HAS Britain a European Future?'. Fabian Weekend School on the problems of European Integration. Hastings, 5-7 May. Director: Roy Jenkins, MP, with Georges Berthoin, Douglas Jay, MP and J. J. Van der Lee. Full details from Schools Secretary, Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth St, SW1. (WHI. 3077).

INSTITUTO de España, 102 Eaton Square, SW1. Term commences 24 April. Classes and lectures on the Spanish language, literature and culture. Library of over 12,000 volumes. Courses at the Spanish universities. For full details apply to the Secretary, SLOane 8381.

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THE most dependable guide to good eating in Gt Britain is the new edition of 'The Good Food Guide' 1961/62, edited by Raymond Postgate from recommendations by Good Food Club members, published by Cassell, 7s. 6d., from all booksellers. 'Postgate is incorruptible. It is now possible to go round Britain on his back' – John Freeman, 'New Statesman'

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

THE following are the contents of April 'Plebs': 'The Unions must adapt themselves' by George Woodcock, 'John Burns – A Labour Pioneer', by Raymond Postgate, 'Italian Trade Union Summer Training Camps', by L. W. Dudley, 'Profits from Public Ownership', by G. A. White, 'You and the Labour Press', by Pleb, 'Question Box', by John L. Williams, 'The Men who run the Unions', by H. A. Clegg, 'At Sixes and Sevens' by Graham Horsman, 'An Outline of Economic Geography' by J. F. Horrabin, Pars from the Press, 'This Wicked World' by J. P. M. Millar, 'Swiss Labour's Loss', New Books, Plebs Forum. 'Plebs' is 6d., by post 8d. or 7s. 6d. a year from the NCLC, Tillicoultry, Scotland.

'WHICH?' is based on independent tests and surveys. The April issue reports on car batteries, loans for houses, nappies. 'Which?' is published monthly by the Consumers' Association, available on annual subscription only £1 to Dept 6, 14 Buckingham Street, London, WC2.

LEARNING Russian! The paperback method of studying this important language; based on the recent course by Nina Potapova broadcast from Moscow Radio. 3s. 6d. (p. 9d.) from Collet's Russian Bookshop (N1), 44/45 Museum St, London, WC1, or through your bookseller.

WANTED. Runs or odds of Periodicals such as 'Horizon', 'Scrutiny', 'Criterion', 'Rhythm' & sim. Libraries purchased. Fisher and Sperr, 46 Highgate High St, N6.

PERSONAL attention to overseas orders all types of books. Poole-Bickford, 22 Buckingham St, Strand, London, WC2.

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS—continued

SHOPPING 'in the dark'? Let the Consumer Council enlighten you with actual test figures for branded goods. 10s. p.a. brings you 'Shopper's Guide', helps you redress a bad buy. Write Orchard House, Orchard Street, W1.

'A. & N.' The Library Service which provides the latest books reviewed and advertised in these columns promptly and at reasonable charges anywhere in Great Britain. Free prospectus from Army & Navy Stores, Westminster, SW1.

LIBRARIES bought: politics, economics, world affairs. We collect. RIV 6807. The Hammersmith Bookshop, London, W6.

GERMAN books bought & sold. Libris, 38a Boundary Rd, NW8. MAI. 3030.

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PERSONAL

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PYRENEES – Englishman with invalid wife seeks active middle-aged couple to share, on part cost, and help manage country house near Pau. Knowledge of French essential. Write Box 1986.

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YOUNG food reform man reqs second to share flat Golders Grn. SPE. 0916.

ANTI-Apartheid Movement urgently reqs office accomm. (1 large room) in London. Mod. rent. Please write at once to Box 2209 or phone TRA., 1818/SWI. 2956.

YOUNG couple req. accom. in return for wife's part-time secretarial duties (own typewriter). Box 2160.

YOUNG man, music-lover, seeks ditto for summer holiday. Box 2060.

SRN with daughter 16 months looking for interesting job where accom. avail. 2 rms. Pref. nursing/school/children. Box 2065

RAT race male fugitive, aged 42, with no degrees but top administrative ability and 'gift of gab' will go anywhere, do anything, whatever the risk. Box 2070.

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CONVERSATION a lost art? If so, why not revive it? Talkers and listeners wanted to form nucleus of new salon, SE London. Write stating interests. Box 2168.

A LITERARY and cultural society contributing to charity, meeting central London, sks speakers on interesting & controversial subjects. Nom. expenses met. Box 2067.

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THE Linguists' Club, London's International Centre, Niddry Lodge, Holland St, W8 (WES 0989), & 20 Grosvenor Pl., SW1 (SLO. 9595), for conversn & tuition

PERSONAL—continued

SPRING Fair & Bazaar – Chinese antiques, hand-made pottery, jewellery etc. Mahatma Gandhi Hall, Fitzroy Sq., W1. Friday, 14 April – 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Sat. 15 April – 12 to 5 p.m. British Peace Cttee.

THE Elizabeth A. Allen Fund closes 30 April. Pay tribute to Elizabeth Allen's 18 years of work for Civil Liberties in Britain & the Commonwealth. Send donations to EAA Fund, NCCL, 293 New Kings Rd, SW6.

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TV story editor offers detailed criticism of MSS plays, and market advice. Moderate fees. Write first to Box 2225.

ACROSS Frontiers: The Friends Service Council (Quakers) welcomes gifts and legacies for its international service overseas. FSC (26), Friends House, Euston Road, London, NW1.

HUMANISTS accept the brotherhood of all men, reject the idea of the supernatural; work for better human conditions. Write Ethical Union (Pres. Sir Julian Huxley), 13 Prince of Wales Ter., W8.

BRAZIERS, Ipsden, Oxon: 'Music Weekend' & 'Conference of Tutors & Students' 28 Apr.; 'Country Dance Festival' 5 May; 'God and Prophecy' 12 May.

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QUESTORS. EALing 5184. 'Serjeant Musgrave's Dance' by John Arden. 15-26 April at 7.30. (Mat. Sun. 23 April 3 p.m.). Members.

ROYAL Court, SLO. 1745, 7.30, S. 5.0, 8.15. 'Jacques' by Ionesco. Lst wk. Comm. Wed. next 'Altona' by Sartre.

TH. ROYAL, E15. MAR. 5973. 8. S. 5, 8. 'Glory Be', Irish musical.

UNITY. EUS. 5391. 'The Affluent Athenian', new satire by Derek Hall, Fri., Sat., Sun. 7.45. Mems.

CONCERTS

'Africa Freedom Day'
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ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL
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SUNDAY, 16 APRIL, 2.30 p.m.
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Nadia Cattouse, South Wales Miners' Cwmbach Choir.
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LONDON Harpsichord Ensemble. Concert of 18th Century Music by J. C. Bach, Zelenka, Beethoven, Buonamente, C. P. E. Bach, Telemann. Royal Festival Hall, Recital Room. Saturday 22 April, at 7.45. WAT. 3191.

WIGMORE Hall. Under the Patronage of HE the Ambassador of Israel, Mr Arthur Lourie and Madame Lourie. A Chamber Concert in aid of The Children's Village, Beer Yaacov (supported by Youth Aliyah). Liza Fuchsova (Pianoforte), Katinka Seiner (Soprano), Pianoforte: Paul Hamburger. Saturday, 22 April at 7.30. Tkts: 42s., 21s., 10s. 6d., 5s. from Hall (WEL. 2141) and Ibbs & Tillett Ltd (WEL. 8418).

GLUCK'S 'Alcestis', a recording of the recent Metropolitan Opera broadcast performance, with Eileen Farrell, Walter Cassel and Nicolai Gedda. Conducted by Kurt Adler. American Embassy Theatre, Upper Brook Street entrance, Tuesday, 18 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

PEGGY Seeger, Leon Rosselson and others. Peace Workshop Concert. Mahatma Gandhi Hall, Fitzroy Square, W1. 15 April, 7.30 p.m. 2s. 6d., 5s. Tickets BPC, 94 Charlotte St, W1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

ACADEMY (GER. 2981) Morning Shows daily 11 a.m. (ex. Suns). The Bolshoi Co. in Tchaikovsky's 'Eugene Onegin' (U).

EVERYMAN. HAM. 1525. 12 Films by Ingmar Bergman. Until 16 Apl: 'Wild Strawberries' (A). From 17 Apl: 'The Face' (X). 4 Trailers by Massingham (U).

DANCE. International Friendship League. Conway Hall, Red Lion Sq., WC1. Sat. 15 April, 7.30-11 p.m. Tickets: 4s. 6d.

EXHIBITIONS

GANYMED Gallery: A choice of still-lifes, landscapes and flower pictures for Spring on view at 11 Great Turnstile, WC1. Catalogue 2s.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Nigel Henderson – Photographs – Paintings – Collages. 13 April-20 May. Daily 10-6, Saturdays 10-1. Admission 1s. Members free.

'THE Human Head & Figure'. Paintings by Bacon, Burra, Kossoff, Freud, le Brocquy, Sutherland, Messenger, Vaughan, etc. at Spode House, Hawkesyard Priory, nr Rugeley, Staffs, from 11 to 24 April.

ISLINGTON'S Camden Passage Second Open-air Art Exhibition 15-23 April 10-7 p.m. Selected works of 40 artists, potters, woodcarvers. Near 'Angel' tube and buses.

DRIAN Galleries, 5-7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, W2. From 19 April. Sculptures by Bloc; Paintings by Pillet.

NATIONAL Art Treasures from Korea. Arts Council exhibition. Victoria & Albert Museum. Till 7 May. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tue., Thur. 10-8; Sun. 2.30-6. Adm. 2s. 6d.

MODERN French Bookbindings. Arts Council Gallery, 4 St James's Square, SW1. Till 22 April. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8. Adm. 1s. 6d.

WELLCOME Historical Medical Museum, The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, NW1. Portraits of Fellows of the Royal Society, 1660-1680, Electricity in the Service of Medicine and other exhibitions. Mon.-Fri. 10-5. Admission Free.

NUDES of Jean Straker – Photography. 12-9. 5s. Visual Arts, 12 Soho Sq., W1.

MATTHIESEN Gallery: Leonelli – Collage – paintings. Daily 10-5.30, Sats 10-1. Until 29 April. 142 New Bond St, W1.

THE Waddington Galleries, Watercolours of the period 1888-1910: Jack B. Yeats. 10-6. Sats 10-1. 2 Cork St, W1.

WALKER'S Galleries, 118 New Bond St. Paintings by Anthony Day and Edwin Mortlock; Graphic Work by Pat Allman-Smith.

HANOVER Gallery, 32A St George St, W1. Poliakoff – Recent Gouaches. Until 15 April. Daily 10-5.30, Sats 10-1.

PAINTINGS by Robert Hill at Leighton House Art Gallery, 12 Holland Park Road, W14. From 7 to 21 April. Daily 11 a.m. to 7 p.m., Sats to 5 p.m.

QUEENSWOOD Gallery, 214 Archway Rd, N6. Stanley Causer & Peter Peterson. Opening 22 April: Henry Israel. 10-5.30. Thurs. 10-1. Sat. 10-7.

WOODSTOCK Gallery, 16 Woodstock St, W1. MAY. 4419. Muiden: tapestries woven on the Roman looms in Syracuse. Albert Garrett: paintings on end grain box wood. 17 April-6 May. Daily 10-6. Sats 10-1.

ZWEMMER'S, 26 Litchfield St, WC2. New Pntgs: Alistair Grant. Until 6 May.

LEICESTER Galleries, Leicester Sq. James McBey (1883-1959) Water-colours. Mary Potter, Lawrence Toynbee – Paintings. 10-5.30. Sats 10-1.

GROSVENOR Gallery, 15 Davies St, W1. 13 April-4 May. Painting Collages by Lorri, including illustrations for Christopher Fry's 'A Sleep of Prisoners', 'The Dark is Light Enough', 'Curtmantle'. 10-6, S. 9.30-1

MOLTON Gallery, Ecole de Paris. Aquarelles and drawings. Until 15 April. 44 South Molton Street, W1. Daily 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.

WHITECHAPEL Art Gallery: Edmond Kapp: a retrospective exhibition of paintings and drawings 1911-1961. 20 April to 19 May inclusive. Weekdays 11-6; Sundays 2-6; closed Mondays. Admission free. Adjoins Aldgate East Station.

EXHIBITIONS—continued

ORIGINAL French lithographs, 1817 to 1957. Prices from thirty shillings to £30. Folio Society, 6 Stratford Place, London, W1. Opp. Bond St Stn. Until 29 April; Mon. to Fri. 9.30-7, Sat. 9.30-1. Adm. free.

MARLBOROUGH, 39 Old Bond St, W1. HYD. 6195. Paintings by Rebeyrolle, closes 15 April. 'Kandinsky – The Road to Abstraction'. Opens 19 April. Adm. 2s. 6d., students 1s. Daily 10-5, Sats 10-12.

AGNEW Gallery, 43 Old Bond Street, W1. Drawings of Italy by Vanvitelli. 9.30-5.30, Saturdays 9.30-1.0.

MORRIS & Company 1861-1940. Arts Council Exhibition. Victoria & Albert Museum. Till 30 April. Weekdays 10-6; Sun. 2.30-6. Admission free.

NEW London Gallery, 17-18 Old Bond St, W1. 10-5, Sats 10-12. Ten Sculptors and paintings by Tadé.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

TAGORE CENTENARY
CELEBRATION COMMITTEE,
GREAT BRITAIN
Seminar on Tagore
as humanist, poet, philosopher, composer, thinker and man.
Mahatma Gandhi Hall,
41 Fitzroy Square, London, W1.
Friday, 5 May (7-9.30 p.m.) and
Saturday, 6 May (3.30-6 p.m. & 7.30-9.30 p.m.)

Participants: Mrs Vijaya Laksmi Pandit; Paul Robeson: Richard Church: Mrs Rajeswari Dutta (guest artist from India): Jack Lindsay: Dr J. C. Ghosh: Dr John Lewis: Miss Freda Swain: T. N. Kaul (Dy. High Com. for India): Dr Arthur Geddes: Dr N. S. Junankar: Denis Stoll: Dr Arnold Bake: A. D. Angadi and others.

Admission free. Refreshments available. Further enqs: Secy, TCCC Seminar Committee, 31a John Adam St, WC2.

THE British Image of America', a lecture by F. Bowen Evans, Research Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, New York; former Deputy Public Affairs Officer, US Embassy, London. American Embassy Theatre, Upper Brook Street entrance, Wed., 19 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

ICA, 17 Dover St, W1. Tuesday, 18 April, 8.15 p.m. Landscape Design II. Play Sculpture: University of London Project. Discussion between Reg Butler and Gertrude Keir. Members 2s. Non-members 3s. 6d. Thursday 20 April at 8.15 p.m. The Language of Art II. The Image. Speakers: Keith Sutton, Tony del Renzio, and John McHale. Chairman: Robert Melville. Members 2s. Non-members 3s. 6d.

BUDDHIST Society, 58 Eccleston Sq., SW1. Special Public Meeting at Caxton Hall, SW1, Wed., 19 April, 6.30 p.m. 'Why take the first step?', Mr Christmas Humphreys. Also Sat., 22 April, at 3 p.m., Children's Class. Also Fri., 21 April, at the Society. Public Lecture at 7.30: 'The Essence of Thing', Mr. T. M. Harris. Send 3s. for 'The Middle Way'. Enquiries TAT. 1313.

MAPAM Discussion Group – 'Israel's Foreign Policy at the Crossroads'; introduced by P. Merhav. Saturday, 22 April, 8 p.m. at 37 Broadhurst Gdns, NW6.

IIWC Public Lecture. Free. C. R. Halski, LI.M., ARAM: 'Paderewski'. 8.30. Fri. 21 April. 62 Queen's Gardens, W2.

FORUM (The Iberian Society). Meeting: 30th Anniversary of Spanish Republic. Sun. 16 April, 8 p.m. Barcelona Restaurant, 17 Beak St, W1. (Off Regent Street). J. A. Balbontin and other speakers.

'WHAT is happening to our food?', Dr R. F. Milton, FRIC. Mon. 17 Apr. 7.30, Caxton Hall, 2s. 6d. London Natural Health Soc. Detls: 85 Stonelcigh Rd, Ilford.

'SECRETS of Life', special lecture with discussion by XY Group at Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd, Victoria, Wed., 19 April, 7-9 p.m. Adm. 3s. 6d.

THE West London Ethical Society, 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington High St, W8. Sun. 16 April, 6.30, Music & Readings, 7 p.m. 'Humanism and Politics': A. A. Burall.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS—contd

YUGOSLAV Film Cartoons: 'Piccola', 'The Inspector Returns Home', 'At the Photographers', 'All the Drawings of the Town', on Wednesday, 19 April at 7 p.m. at the Lecture Theatre, Kensington Central Library (entrance in Children's Library), Phillimore Walk, W8. All seats 2s. 6d. at the door or may be reserved, apply: British-Yugoslav Society (Miss S. Morris), 1 Selby House, 81 Belsize Road, NW6.

READINGS, with comments, from the Poetry of John Peale Bishop, Phelps Putnam, Hart Crane and Allen Tate by Allen Tate, American poet, novelist, critic; Professor of English, University of Minnesota. American Embassy Theatre, Friday, 21 April, 6.30 p.m. Admission free.

CENTRAL London Fabian Society. Talk by Fred Lee, MP, on Wed. 19 April, 7.30 p.m., Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, WC1. Visitors 2s. 6d.

PUSHKIN Club, 24 Kensington Park Gdns, W11. PARk 7696, Fri. 14 April, 8 p.m. Lermontov Evening: F. Granville Barker, Marika Rivera and Dmitri Makaroff. Fri. 21 April, 8 p.m. Alexander Lieven: 'Russian People'.

FORUM. Meeting at SMH, 103 Gower St. Fri. 14 April, 7.15 p.m. Mr Alan Hall will speak on 'Recent Events in Turkey'.

'SHAW – the legend and the man'. New Jewish Society, 83 Chiltern Street, W1. Wed. 19 April at 8 p.m.

'LANGUAGE et Littérature' by M. Etiemble. Institut Français, Queensberry Place, SW7. Thurs. 20 April, 8.15 p.m. Admission free.

PSYCHOLOGY of Testimony: Dr R. Green. Friday, 21 April, at 7.30. Friends International Centre, 32 Tavistock Square, WC1. Admission 2s. Sociology Group of Progressive League.

SPLACE Ethical Soc. Conway Hall, Holborn, WC1. Sun. 11 a.m. 16 Apr – F. H. A. Micklewright, MA, Sin or Morals? Chamber Music. Concert 6.30 p.m. Tues. 7.15 p.m. 18 April – The Significance of the Synagogue, M. Domnitz, MA. Discussion.

THE Role of the New Nations at UN – Robin Dixon (Gen. Sec. Nat. Peace Council) Burgh House, Flask Walk, NW3. Sat. 22 Apr., 2.45 Hampstead Humanist Soc.

SUFI Society: Sufism & Spiritual Healing. Monday 17 April, 7 p.m. Room 32, Kingsway Hall, Kingsway, WC2. Inf. PARk 9356. All welcome.

SOCIALIST Party of Great Britain. Film and discussion. Film '1848' based on drawings by Daumier depicting conditions in France in 1848. Friday 21 April, 8 p.m. Memorial Hall, Windsor Road, Ealing Broadway, London.

'MIND – the Creator'. Public lecture. 16 April, 8 p.m. Free lit. S.a.e. ULT, 62 Queen's Gardens, W2. PAD. 0688

GURDJIEFF and Ouspensky's Teaching. New Realm Study Group. Livingstone House, Carteret St, Broadway, SW1. Every Wednesday, 7 p.m. Admission 4s.

SPIRITUALISM proves survival. Lectures and demonstrations daily. London HQ, 33 Belgrave Square, SW1. BEL. 3351.

LECTURE COURSES AND SPECIALISED TRAINING

SAVING and Spending. Weekend Residential course, 22-23 April. The Economics of the Building Society. Fee £2 4s. Details from Warden, Dillington House, Ilminster, Somerset.

BIRKBECK College (University of London) Session 1961/62 begins Monday, 2 October 1961. Applications are invited from (i) part-time students wishing to follow evening courses for Internal Degrees in the Faculties of Arts and Science; (ii) full-time and part-time students wishing to read for Higher Degrees or to follow courses leading to MSc. Crystallography, and the Academic Postgraduate Diplomas in Psychology, Numerical Analysis and Statistics. Applications for admission should be made before 1 June. Pamphlet and form of application may be obtained from the Registrar, Birkbeck College, Malet St, WC1.

COURSES etc.—contd on p.607

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